

THE NAPANEE

Vol. LVII No. 20—E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY,

W. T. BAIRD

ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted.

Studio:—Dundas Street. —38tf

MONUMENTS!

Markers, Posts,
Latest Designs.

**WORKMANSHIP
GUARANTEED**

Place your order now and have
a Monument erected this
spring.

The Napanee Marble Works
MARKET SQUARE.

DOXSEE & CO.

On Sale Tuesday,

April 9th.

Six dozen Brassieres rang-
ing in price from 75c to \$1.00
sizes 36, 38 and 40.

Sale price, 50 cents

MILLINERY

Hats to suit every face and
every purse. Headquarters
for stylish head wear. Many
New Models and Exclusive
Styles not shown elsewhere.

Neckwear and Corsets our
Specialty.

The Leading Millinery House

NOTICE !

Wide Tire By-Law

**Summary of County By-
Law relating to width of
tires on vehicles, coming
into force October 1st,
1918.**

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to drive or propel any vehicle the weight of which, with or without a load, is more than 2500 lbs., 3500 lbs., 4500 lbs., including in each case the vehicle (the onus of proof of the weight shall be upon such owner or driver) over the said county gravel or macadamized roads, or any part thereof, unless said vehicle has tires of the width of not less than two inches in cases of loads more than 3500 lbs., and not less than three inches in case of loads more than 3500 lbs., and not less than four inches in case of loads more than 4500 pounds.

For any wilful violation of this By-law a fine not exceeding \$20.00 and costs may be imposed upon the owner or driver of such vehicle upon summary conviction before any Justice of Peace or Police Magistrate, and in default of payment of said fine and costs the same may be enforced by distress against the vehicle or any other property belonging to said owner or driver.

W. G. WILSON,
County Clerk.

17-c



TENDERS WANTED !

TOWN OF NAPANEE

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned Town Clerk, and endorsed "Tenders for Corporation Supplies," will be received up to

Monday, April 22nd, 1918

inclusive, for supplying such quantities of the materials specified below as may be required and for executing the following works required by the Corporation for the current year, viz: PLANK—Sound Pine, 2 inches by 12 feet.

STRINGERS—Cedar, three inches and five inches, by twelve feet and upwards.

NAILS—Wire Nails, 4, 5, and 7 inches, quantities as required.

STONE—Flat Stone, price per yard at quarry.

BROKEN STONE—Per toise at quarry.

War Summary of The Latest Events

The evacuation of the British "forward positions east of Ypres" is officially announced, the troops holding them having been withdrawn on Sunday night and Monday to a new line without interference by the enemy, and apparently without his knowledge. The advanced positions thus abandoned are not specified, but it is reasonably certain that they include all those upon the Passchendaele Ridge, captured during the offensive of October-November, 1917, by the Canadian Corps after a fiercely contested battle. Retirement to lines nearer Ypres was necessary as a precautionary measure, in view of the steady German advance towards the Ypres salient from the south. A further retirement may become necessary if the enemy's advance proceeds beyond Kemmel Hill. In the salient were many great storehouses, ordnance yards and clearing stations for wounded men. The bulk of the stores will be on the move to the west and towards the coast by this time.

How far back from their former positions the British east of Ypres have withdrawn is not stated in the official report, nor will it be till the enemy discovers these new positions by coming up against them. Berlin announces that "on the field of last year's Flanders battle Poelcapelle and Langemarck have been taken." The British retirement northeast of Ypres has therefore proceeded as far as the eastern slope of the Pilkem Ridge, which is apparently still held, with the outpost line on the Steenbeek. Ultimately, the Yser Canal and River from Ypres to the sea may become the chief defensive line if Gen. Foch decides to retain a grip upon Flanders.

The counter-attacks by Sir Douglas Haig's troops, which enabled them on Tuesday night to regain a footing in Wytschaete and in the village of Meteren, failed in the end to maintain possession. The British official report Wednesday night stated that the troops engaged in the counter-attack were forced Wednesday to make a second retirement, leaving Meteren and Wytschaete in possession of the enemy. His next attack will be directed upon Kemmel Hill. A Paris despatch says that the Germans have already a grip on the southern slopes of the hill. There are bits of woodland here and there on the long southern slope that would give shelter to an attacking force, and some hedges that for a time would screen the advance. In the end the Germans must come out into the open before they reach the pine-covered slopes and crest of Kemmel. In the new battle which is developing all along the front from the Forest of Nieppe to Wytschaete, and which was begun by

attacking and suffer the heavy loss. Practically all the hill country north of Bailuel is still in the hands of Allied army. A great battle will fought there during the next days.

There are rumblings of big guns the Somme front, but as yet nothing of importance in the way of engagements. The Germans who tened the British lines at Boyel south of Arras, were driven out of the positions re-established. A great many German divisions from the Somme front are turning up in Flanders and it would seem that even at an early period in Hindenburg's decision campaign he cannot keep two "shows" running simultaneously: expenditure of artillery ammunition must be exceedingly great, and enemy's machine shop capacity is altogether unlimited.

Belgian troops scored when German forces extended the attack their section of the line and assault the advanced posts between Le Blckaert Pond and the Ypres Railway. These posts were carried in the rush, but the Belgians drove the Germans out, and took six hundred prisoners. Whether this is an indication of a real widening of the German tank or an attempted diversion is yet clear.

There were eleven British merchant ships of 1,600 tons or over sunk during the past week and four under tonnage. The figures, while not cause for elation, afford further evidence that the enemy's submarine will not win the war. British yards must now be building as fast as tonnage is sunk.

The occupation of Batum, the Black Sea port of the Caucasus, by the Turks after several days of hard fighting, during which the outer and inner forts were stormed, gives Germany a grip of one of the chief shipping centres of the Black Sea. Under the peace treaty between Germany and Turkey, on the one side, and the Russian revolutionary Government on the other, Batum was ceded to Turkey. The people of the Caucasus refused to recognize the treaty, and the Armenians and Georgians decided to hold Batum. Their defence has been stubborn one, and their losses may have been serious. The Turks state that after the capture of the town and harbor were occupied without resistance. The bulk of oil produced in the Caspian which centres in Baku, reaches its ultimate markets by shipment from Batum. Deprived of its principal port the new republic of Transcaucasia find it difficult to get supplies to the Russian ports on the north shore of the Black Sea. There is one harbor—Poti—connected by a railway with Kars and Tiflis, the chief interior cities of Transcaucasia, but the Turks will not long leave it unpierced if the struggle with the Transcaucasian Republic continues.

There has been a marked renewal of activity in the Macedonian front.

New Models and Exclusive Styles not shown elsewhere. Neckwear and Corsets our Specialty.

The Leading Millinery House

NOTICE !

5000 Muskrats Wanted

Highest Price Guaranteed

Also bring your Beef Hides and other Skins. Deal direct with

W. G. PAUL,

Office Paisley House Block,
Phone 191. Market Square

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

Head Office—Winnipeg.

Capital (authorized)..... \$6,000,000

Capital (paid up)..... 1,431,200

Rest and Undivided Profits \$848,544

DIRECTORS.

President—Capt. Wm. Robinson.

Vice-President—John Stovel.

W. R. Pawl, A. McTavish Campbell,

Sir Douglas Cameron, K.C.M.G.

E. F. Hutchings, Geo. Fisher.

General Manager - Robert Campbell.

Four Branches in Alberta, seven in British Columbia, twenty-two in Manitoba, twenty-five in Ontario, fifty-three in Saskatchewan. A total of one hundred and eleven Branches throughout Canada.

W. J. WIGGINS,

Manager Napanee Branch.

Don't Forget !

I am open to buy all kinds of Grain Seeds and Beans, Hay, Straw and Potatoes, in small or Car Lots AT TOP PRICES.

And have For Sale

Flour, Bran, Shorts, and Mixed Feeds, Meal, Oil Cake, and Cotton Seed.

OUR NEW GROCERY

One Door West, is nicely stocked with First-Class Goods.—A call will repay you.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
Opposite Campbell House.

Soldiers' Comfort Kits \$1.75. Ask to see them at WALLACE'S.

inclusive, for supplying such quantities of the materials specified below as may be required and for executing the following works required by the Corporation for the current year, viz :

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BROKEN STONE—Per toise at quarry.

STONE—Per yard, for crushing purposes, delivered to crusher.

RUBBLE—Per yard at quarry.

GRAVEL—Good coarse gravel at pit CEMENT—Good standard brand.

STREET WATERING—Tenders for sprinkling (2) men and teams per day.

SEWERS—Glazed tile, tees, wyes and elbows, 6 inch and upwards.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. A. GRANGE,
Town Clerk.

Clerk's Office, Napanee, April 11, 1918.

Wallace's Drug Store sells 2 oz. Blaud's Improved Iron Pills 25c., Mother Seagram Syrup 15c. per package, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil 20c., 3 lbs. Sulphur 25c., 6 lbs. Cattle Salts 25c., English Epsom Salts 5c. package, Rexall Epsom Salts 10c. per can, 3 packages Dyala Diamond or Turkish Dye 25c., 3 packages of 15c. envelopes (while they last) 25c., \$1.00 bottles of Howard's Beef Iron and Wine 75c., 6 bars overseas Chocolates 25c., large bar of Castile 35c. Everything fresh and good at WALLACE'S Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

BOOKS ! BOOKS !

SEED CORN

A supply of good Seed Corn is very scarce. A car of 1000 bushels of Leeming Ensilage Seed Corn has been purchased and will be distributed to farmers of Lennox and Addington at cost. The price is \$4.15 per bushel, which includes cotton bags which costs 45c. each. The corn is in 2½ bush. bags, but a farmer may purchase any quantity. All orders should be placed at once, as the car has already been shipped and will arrive at Napanee in a few days.

SEED OATS

The second car of Imperial O. A. C. No. 72 Seed Oats are nearly all sold. About 300 bushels remain unsold. The price is \$1.40 per bushel at the car, buyer to furnish bags. Farmers wanting Oats must order immediately.

SEED WHEAT

Over 2000 bushels of Spring Wheat Seed have been sold and distributed to farmers in the county. Farmers wishing Spring Wheat Seed from now on will have to place their orders and have it forwarded from Oshawa by express.

G. B. Curran, Agent,

Organization of Resources Committee, Napanee.

Butter Paper

Printed and packed in

25 Cent Packages.

The Express Printing House.

Wyttschaete in possession of the enemy. His next attack will be directed upon Kemmel Hill. A Paris despatch says that the Germans have already a grip on the southern slopes of the hill. There are bits of woodland here and there on the long southern slope that would give shelter to an attacking force, and some hedges that for a time would screen the advance. In the end the Germans must come out into the open before they reach the pine-covered slopes and crest of Kemmel. In the new battle which is developing all along the front from the Forest of Nieppe to Wyttschaete, and which was begun by an intense bombardment by the German guns all along the front, the German objectives will be the range of hills including Mont Descats, Mont Noir, Mont Rogue and Kemmel, that forms the backbone of the British position in the region of Bailluel. French troops, it is officially announced, are now co-operating with the British on this front. In Wednesday's infantry attacks the Germans were repulsed with considerable losses all along the front from the Forest of Nieppe to Wyttschaete, but they are fully committed now to the program of compelling the Allies to evacuate the Ypres salient and retire from Flanders. The battle will be continued on the ridges, therefore, until the enemy captures them, or until his losses become so serious as to convince him that the price he will have to pay is too great. The enemy's official reports state that in the attempt to recapture Meteren and lost territory on both sides of Merris the British troops were supported by the French, and that their attacks broke down with the heaviest losses. It will probably be decided to hold the ridge positions and let the Germans do the

There has been a marked renewal activity on the Macedonian front where Greek and British troops have occupied a number of towns on east bank of the Struma. The operations look like the opening moves of an advance towards Kavala, Greek port at present occupied by Bulgars, and which the Greeks have declared their intention to recapture. British patrols have had numerous combats with Bulgarian advance posts about, ten miles south of Del Hissar, on the Struma.

Why do tourists, who make film records of their travels, insist on using "Kodak" film and Velox paper? Simply because they can rely on it to get results under all weather conditions. Look for word "Kodak" metal end of every Eastman film. Sold in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

ROBLIN

The farmers are busy getting ready for spring work.

The W. M. S. had charge of services here on Sunday evening. Service was largely attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Switzer, of Napa, spent a few days the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dan. Richmond.

Mr. P. Rhyndress, Missouri, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Deshane.

Mrs. G. Cooke, Selby, spent week-end with her parents, Mr. Mrs. A. McCutcheon.

Messrs. A. and C. Kimmitt, Misses Ruth Kimmitt, Lily McCutcheon and Rose Lasher motored to Tom. Kimmitt's on Sunday last.

Rev. S. S. Buell, Brockville, visiting friends in this vicinity.

Mr. Arch Graham and Miss Lily Cutcheon attended church at Selby Sunday evening.

Mr. Tommy Richmond spent day at Mr. A. Kimmitt's.

Mr. Gullen, Toronto, lecturer the Dominion Alliance, spent Sunday and Sunday in the village.

A number from here attended funerals of Mrs. Alex. Hart, of Lennox, and Mrs. S. Cooke, Wexford, on Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Volney Wood made a short trip to Lime Lake on Sunday evening.

Mr. Melville McCutcheon and F. Abbott spent Sunday evening in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. J. McConnell, Napanee are spending a few days with parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. McCor.

Mrs. C. E. Kimmitt, and Joh spent the week-end with her parents at Tamworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson McKeown family visited at her parents, Mr. Mrs. D. Lasher, on Sunday.

Mr. C. Kimmitt, Miss M. Roland and Miss R. Lasher motored to Selby on Saturday.

The autos are beginning to again.

Do not forget our genial miller Amos Deshane, is prepared to do kinds of grinding as his mill is in first-class shape.

Send the boys at the front "Kodak" picture of familiar surroundings around the old home. It will them up more than anything. Kodaks and supplies are sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S.

NANEE EXPRESS

CANADA—FRIDAY, APRIL 19th, 1918. \$1 per year in advance, \$1.50 if not so paid.

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There are rumblings of big guns on the Somme front, but as yet nothing of importance in the way of infantry engagements. The Germans who entered the British lines at Boyelles, south of Arras, were driven out and the positions re-established. A good many German divisions from the Somme front are turning up in Flanders, and it would seem that even at this early period in Hindenburg's decisive campaign he cannot keep two big "hows" running simultaneously. The expenditure of artillery ammunition is being exceedingly great, and the enemy's machine shop capacity is not altogether unlimited.

Belgian troops scored when heavy German forces extended the attack to the air section of the line and assaulted the advanced posts between Le Blanc-aert Pond and the Ypres Railway. These posts were carried in the first rush, but the Belgians drove the Germans out, and took six hundred prisoners. Whether this is an indication of a real widening of the German attack or an attempted diversion is not clear.

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STELLA.

The island is once more without communication with the mainland except by telephone. The last crossing on the ice was made on Tuesday last, April 9th, with the mail, but it is expected to get connected up again in a few days.

The farmers are getting their machinery ready for seeding.

J. E. McFern, carpenter contractor, has finished moving R. Richards' house to the foot of the village. Mr. McFern and his men have a very heavy season's work on hand.

A MacDonald is repairing the house in the village purchased recently by J. Henderson.

J. W. Brown's grist mill is closed, owing to a break in the machinery.

Robert Fleming is disposing of a number of milch cows at a good figure.

R. Laird has purchased a colt from Royal Wemp, Emerald.

TAMWORTH.

Donald Wheeler, Michigan, is visiting his sister, Mrs. L. P. Wells, after an absence of over thirty years.

Harvey Wheeler died in Buffalo on Friday last. The remains were brought home for burial. Rev. Mr. Boark preached the funeral sermon on Sunday last, which was held under the auspices of I.O.O.F., and was very large; Enterprise and Marlbank lodges being in attendance. Mr. and Mrs. Huycke, of Tweed; Mr. and Mrs. Dollar, Mr. and Mrs. F. Card, Nananee, and Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Douglas, of Buffalo, attended the funeral.

Henry Smith, of Enterprise, has moved over the Taylor Block.

Henry Morgan has bought Mrs. Michael York's residence.

Donald Lott and family have moved to Jas. Cunningham's house near the Lake.

Jas. York, of Verona, has bought Mrs. Dwyre's residence and moved in to it.

Mr. White and family have moved into Mrs. Keech's residence.

A. B. Carscallen intends to build a new residence on the old Mage property.

The Knitting Mill is running in full blast with thirty-five hands, and is open for more.

New suits made to order at Floyd's & Co.

ENTERPRISE EAST.

The roads are in good condition and autos are again quite numerous. The farmers have tapped their sugar bushes and report a good run of sap. Trappers are busy and are reaping an abundant harvest of muskrats.

Schools have reopened after the Easter holidays.

All are pleased to see Miss Katie Dillon out again after her recent illness.

Misses Marguerite and Estella Kearns, of Erinsville, have returned home after spending the past week with their sister, Mrs. Edward Clair.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mawson have returned home after visiting friends in Trenton.

Miss Florence Finn returned home on Monday, after spending the past month with her sisters, Mrs. J. E.

B. L. K. MILKING MACHINES

We have taken the agency for this Milking Machine, which with the use of the

FAIRBANKS-MORSE ENGINE FOR POWER

is a most perfect outfit. We will be pleased to demonstrate this machine at our office to any who may be interested.

Lennox Automobile & Motor Boat Company, 'Phone 234, NANANEE, ONT.

ALL MOTOR BOAT AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

Garage, Mill Street.

THE DOMINION BANK

Head Office, Toronto
Str Edmund B. Osler, President W. D. Matthews, Vice-President
C. A. Bogert, General Manager

Capital Paid Up \$6,000,000 Reserve Fund \$7,000,000

Savings Department

Place your savings in the Bank.
Interest paid on deposits of \$1.00 and upwards.

NANANEE BRANCH: F. COTTLE, Manager.

FARMERS' BUSINESS

For the past 54 years, this Bank has given particular attention to the business of Farmers.

We have helped many over the rough places, and have aided many more to the highest plane of success.

We are prepared to extend you every aid within legitimate banking practice.

Come in at any time and talk over your affairs with us. You are always welcome.



THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.

NANANEE BRANCH, E. R. CHECKLEY, Manager.
YARKER BRANCH, R. M. MACPHERSON, Manager.

DR. CAMERON WILSON

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

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And the boys at the front a "Kodak" picture of familiar sights and the old home. It will cheer them up more than anything. Knives and supplies are sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S.

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Miss Florence Finn returned home on Monday, after spending the past month with her sisters, Mrs. J. E. O'Reilly and Mrs. J. F. McAllister, Wolfe Island.

A number from here attended Erinsville ball on Monday evening.

Miss Annie Laveque and sister, Mrs. Ernie Wilson, Kingston, are spending some time with relatives here.

Miss Loretta Finn is visiting her sister, Mrs. P. Devlin, Peterboro. Joseph Kenny intends moving next week to his new farm recently purchased from James Cameron.

Mrs. George Kelly and children at John Kelly's on Sunday last.

Misses Annie Laveque and Kathleen Breen, at John Quinn's on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Finn motored to Napanee on Thursday.

NORTHBROOKE

Northbrooke has settled down again after the usual holiday activities and we certainly had them this year.

Two of our most popular young ladies, Miss Violet Shier and Miss Rose Wood have added their names to the married list.

A large crowd assembled at the Shier House on Thursday evening and presented Mr. and Mrs. Roy Moon with a variety shower. The evening was spent in games and dancing.

We are all glad to welcome home Ptes. Elijah Thompson and Charlie Jackson who have been doing their bit in France.

Mr. Will Atkins bought a fancy team last week.

Miss Ada Preslar spent Friday with her friend, Mrs. Charles Ruttan.

Marian Ruttan spent the weekend with Miss Ada Preslar.

Miss Victoria Vanness returned to Ottawa on Tuesday after spending the holidays with her parents.

Messrs. Peter and Ernie Vanness left for Welland on Wednesday.

Miss Ercole Weese returned on Monday after spending a delightful holiday at Selby and opened school on Tuesday.

We are all glad to see Mrs. Casper Thompson's smiling face in the store again.

Mrs. J. L. Lloyd returned home from Trenton on Thursday night.

Mrs. Pyke, Kingston, returned home after spending a week with her daughter, Mrs. Casper Thompson.

Mr. Archie Thompson, Napanee, is spending a week with his parents.

Every one is glad to see Mr. and Mrs. Peter Williams in our midst again looking hale and hearty. City life must agree with Mr. and Mrs. Williams.

A little excitement was caused last week when the mansion of Mr. Geo. Garry burned down. Mr. Garry is preparing to build another one on the same plan and expects to have it completed in about a week.

SHORTHORNED BULL FOR SERVICE

Sittytton Sultan, one of the best bulls of the breed in Canada is for service to a limited number of cows at \$5.00 per cow for pure-breds, and \$2.50 per cow for grades. Fees payable at time of service, with privilege of returning, at J. ED. HARRISON'S, 3 miles north of Roblin.

19-CP

15

within legitimate banking practice. Come in at any time and talk over your affairs with us. You are always welcome.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.

NAPANEE BRANCH,
YARKER BRANCH,

E. R. CHECKLEY, Manager.
R. M. MACPHERSON, Manager.

DR. CAMERON WILSON

OFFICE—ROBERT STREET

(House lately occupied by Mrs. A. F. Holmes)

Telephone 106.

15-tf

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

On Monday evening, April 1st, a number of friends and neighbors gathered at the home of Mr. Jas. Yorke, Bell Rock, for the purpose of bidding them farewell before taking their departure for their new home. A splendid evening was spent in dancing until the wee small hours. Miss Mary Dillon read an address and Mr. Thos. Perrault presented Mr. and Mrs. Yorke and family with a handsome purse of money. To Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Yorke and family.

Dear Friends and Neighbors:

It is with sincere regret we learn of your intended departure soon from our midst.

You will be greatly missed as you have been a kind friend, a hospitable neighbor and a valuable citizen in this community.

There is a consolation, however, in knowing you do not intend moving far from us, yet we all feel that neighborly relations we have enjoyed in the past will be broken.

We have met here to-night for the purpose of bidding you adieu, extending to you our Good Wishes in a tangible form and by offering you a slight expression of our esteem by asking you to kindly accept this purse.

May in future years it will bring back fond memories of Chippawa and Bell Rock friends.

Signed on behalf of the community.

THOS. PERRAULT
ARTHUR TIMMIUS
LEO KIDD
ALFRED GRANT

Mr. Yorke replied to the address in a few words, after which all departed for their homes, wishing Mr. and Mrs. Yorke and family every success in their new home.

All Men Between 20 and 23 Years To Be Called

Ottawa, April 17. — Drastic changes will be made in the Military Service Act. All exemptions to men between 20 and 23 will be cancelled and they must report for duty. Other important changes are pending. The Minister of Militia may call out any men he requires.

CAR NUMBER LOST.

No. 90429-19818 lost on Kingston Road. Will finder kindly leave same with E. S. Lapum, Napanee, and receive reward.

19-a

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Napanee
Money to loan.
Telephones—Office 33, Residence 132.

H. W. SMITH

(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College
B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.
OFFICE—Centre Street.
Phone 61.

34

U. M. WILSON,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public,
Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.
OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee.
19-tf.

Dr. R. V. McLaughlin, DENTIST

Over Wallace's Drug Store.
Entrance on John St.
Phone 10.

15-3-m

TO LET—Three large rooms, over the Strand Theatre. All modern conveniences, such as waterworks, closets, and electric lights. Apply to M. MAKER.

17tf

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN.

42-tf

FOR SALE—On easy terms. One Seed Store on Dundas Street; one Store House and Evaporator, on Water Street. Apply to Thos. Symington.

8tf

ORGAN FOR SALE—In first class condition. Would make good organ for country church. Uxbridge make—solid walnut case. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dundas Street, Napanee.

32

FOR SALE — Two Brick Houses, south side Dundas street, just east of and next to Madden's Grocery Store and Butcher Shop. Apply to T. B. GERMAN.

13tf

HOUSE TO RENT—In the Blewett Block, John street, with all modern conveniences. Possession March 22nd. For particulars apply to J. E. MADDEN, Barrister, John St., Napanee.

13tf

WANTED for Kingston by 15th April, a good plain cook in family of two. Two other servants kept. Old country person preferred. Wages thirty to thirty-five dollars per month. Must have good references. Apply box B. Napanee Express.

18c

REGISTERED SCOTCH SHORT HORN BULL JOHN BROWN for Service. Fee \$2.00 for Pure Breds, \$1.50 for Grades, payable at time of service. Also Pure Bred Tamworth sire, Fee \$1.25. 1000 Feet Rock Elm Plank, and some Seed Oats and Gold Vine Peas for sale. Write or phone G. H. BROOKS, Roblin.

26bp

MEN WANTED — Everywhere to show samples for Large Grocery Corporation. All goods sold at factory prices. Best Granulated Sugar \$6.50 cwt., Comfort, Sunlight, Surprise or Gold Soap 7 for 25 cents. Pure Lard 5 pound pail for \$1.00 etc. Agent's profit 15c on every \$2.00 sale. Sample case free THE CONSUMERS ASSOCIATION, Windsor, Ont.

26cp

BERRY NOTICE

Strawberry plants for sale. Write for prices.

A. C. PARKS,
R. R. 3, Napanee

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

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OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street,
Napanee

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Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, near
John and Robert Streets, Napanee. 527

D. R. BENSON

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College,

has opened an office second door south of
Express Printing Office, where he may be
consulted on all diseases of Domestic
Animals. All latest veterinary agencies.

Residence: West Street, near

Madison's grocery.

Kingston Business College

(Limited)

Kingston, Canada.

Canada's Highest Grade Business
School offers superior courses in
Book-keeping, Shorthand, Civil Service
and all commercial subjects.

Our graduates secure best positions.
Particulars free.

H. E. METCALF, Principal.

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have
Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully
Compiled and Put into
Handy and Attractive Shape for
the Readers of Our Paper — A
Solid Hour's Enjoyment.

WEDNESDAY.

The Dutch spirits industry will
shortly cease operation, owing to the
scarcity of grain.

Charles F. Sise, chairman of the
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada, died at
Montreal, in his 83rd year.

The Dominion textile workers at
Kingston have been granted a general
increase of ten per cent.

Mer. Stagni, Apostolic Delegate of
the Holy See in Canada, has concluded
his term of office here.

Sir Robert Borden intimates that
Canada's Daylight-saving Bill will go
into effect on Monday, April 15.

No embargo has been placed on
American automobiles. The whole
matter of restriction of imports is
still under consideration.

The Ulster Unionist party are
strong for conscription in Ireland at
once. Home Rulers say they will
oppose it to the death, but it is be-
lieved to be only bluff.

With the arrival of the Germans
in Finland the Red Guard cause is
lost and the fall of Helsingfors is ex-
pected in the near future.

Kazan province, in eastern Euro-
pean Russia, has been proclaimed an
independent republic by the Congress
of Peasants in that province.

A British torpedo-boat destroyer
sank last Thursday as the result of
a collision, and all hands on board
are believed to have been drowned.

A public reception was given by
the Kingston City Council to the
First Contingent men of Kingston
and immediate district on furlough.

Sergeant Reynolds, Engineers, Hal-
fax, was given two years' suspended
sentence. He was accused of the theft
of \$592.40 from the Militia Depart-
ment.

King George has signed a royal
warrant providing that promotions
to the rank of general in the British
army shall be by selection instead
of by seniority.

Nikolai Lenine, the Bolshevik Pre-
mier, in a speech at Moscow, said
that possibly Russia would have to
declare war on Japan in connection
with the landing of Japanese troops
at Vladivostok.

Lt.-Col. W. S. Buell and Major
(Sir) E. S. Worthington, Royal
Army Medical Corps, of Brockville,
have been brought to the notice of
the Secretary of State for War for
valuable services rendered in connection
with the war.

THURSDAY.

A new nickel refinery is to be erect-
ed near Hull, to cost about a million
dollars.

The British House of Commons
yesterday passed the second reading
of the man-power bill.

The net debt of the Dominion at
the end of February stood at a little
more than a billion dollars.

Returned soldiers in a house in To-
ronto were surprised by a police raid
last night, when a quantity of liquor
were seized.

The official record of ships sunk
during the past week is less than in
any similar period since November
of last year.

Forty-one married furlough men of
the First Contingent met and set
forth their claims to a permanent
residence in Canada.



MAKE PERFECT
BREAD

**ROYAL
YEAST
CAKES**

MADE IN CANADA

EMERSON COMPANY LIMITED

of Engineers has been changed to the
Engineering Institute of Canada.

About forty standard hotel-licenses
will be cut off this year by the U-
nited Board of License Commis-
sioners.

Railway fares of farm laborers re-
quired through the Government Em-
ployment Bureaus will be paid by the
province to the scene of their sum-
mer employment.

A troop train on the Wabash Rail-
road was derailed near Courtland, but
though the engine overturned and
several cars followed it no one, it is
reported, was injured.

The hearing of the Toronto, Nia-
gara & Western radial charter exten-
sion case will be deferred until April
23, in Ottawa, when it will be oppo-
sed by Hydro representatives.

Sir William Meredith at the C.N.R.
arbitration session yesterday sug-
gested that engineers be sent out to
make an examination of a typical
mile of different sections of the road.

Louis M. Maynard, manager of the
branch of the Dominion Bank at Mc-
Caul and Dundas streets, Toronto,
was arrested at the Union Station,
charged with the theft of \$3,000 from
the bank.

Home Rule proposals agreed to by
a majority of the Irish Convention
have been submitted to Premier
Lloyd George. The Ulster members
make a minority report, refusing to
agree to the program.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., speak-
ing to the Montreal Canadian Club,
told of a successful scheme of bro-
therhood he had seen in operation
used in committee equally represent-
ing master and men co-operated to
settle problems amicably.

MONDAY.

A rather poor crop of maple syrup
is reported from Quebec.

Sixty-two persons were killed in
the air raid on Paris on Friday night.
Senator Stone of Missouri has suc-
cumbed to an attack of paralysis.

Three Military Service Act objec-
tors in Calgary were sentenced to five
year at hard labor.

The first session of the fourth Al-
berta Legislature prorogued quietly
on Saturday.

Commissioner Perry, C.M.G., has
resigned as head of the Royal North-
west Mounted Police.

Ontario advanced its clocks one
hour and fell into line with the new
order with little friction.

Count Czernin has issued an official
statement saying that Emperor
Charles' letter to Prince Sextus was
falsified.

Dominion Policeman Geo. McLeod
was shot Friday night when attempt-
ing to arrest a French-Canadian named
Whissel under the Military Service
Act.

Mr. Wm. Newman, naval architect
and works manager of the Polson
Iron Works & Steel Shipbuilding Co.,
Toronto, is likely to accept a position

FURIOUS BATTLE RAGE

Germans Pay Terrible Price
Reach Bailleul.

Struggle in Northern France Is
Most Savage of the War and
Teuton Dead Lie in Piles Be-
the British Positions — Gen
Haig's Line Is Now Strongly
Supported.

LONDON, April 16. — Seven
after the Germans launched a
gigantic assault against the Bri-
tish between Lens and Ypres
momentum of their attack has
broken and the waves of the Teut-
on forces are recoiling before the
of the British defence. While
Germans have made gains of ground
and have driven a wedge into
allied lines to a considerable de-
they have failed in their attempt
break through or take important
road junctions.

During the last day there
been bitterly-fought engagements
four places, all on the northern
of the salient to the south of Yp-
Seven assaults against the Bri-
tish trenches at Merville, near the
of the triangular dent in the Bri-
line, have been hurled back by
British. Neuve Eglise on the ex-
southwestern spur of the Mess-
Ridge, has been taken by the
means after a struggle which will
into history as one of the great
of the past week.

The British, however, have not
tired far and it is probable that
it will at once organize a counter-
to force the Germans out of the
which, if held, might be a "kick-
on" point for an attack which
outflank and make untenable
sines Ridge, the key to the Bri-
positions about Ypres, Bailleul
Wulverghem between Neuve Eglise
and Merville, have also been
scenes of hard fighting, but, ex-
for Neuve Eglise, the northern
of the salient has stood firm. On
southern side of the salient, ac-
cording to the Berlin, fierce struggles
have been fought.

It has been the German plan
campaign since March 21, when
great offensive started, to strike
at some particular sector, and if
blow was parried, to turn power
against some new point. This
phase probably will be followed in
next few days by a new assault
where south of Arras. An attack
north of Ypres is hardly possible,
the lowlands of Belgium are as
too water-logged to permit
operations. An attack on Arras
entail the hurling of troops
the Canadians at Vimy Ridge,
labyrinth and other formidable
natural works protecting that city.

The savage fighting reported
Hazard-en-Santerre, south of
Bert, and on the centre of the
facing Amiens, may mark the be-
gining of a new attempt to sweep
ward toward Amiens. So far
fighting has brought the Ger-
man only losses in men and ground.
Further south, near Montdidier,
there has been intense artillery
fight but the Germans have not at-
tempted infantry operations in this im-
portant sector.

The Germans occupied a sham
when they took Neuve Eglise
Monday morning. The contending
for who had been fighting bitterly
for days, had been asking and giv-
ing no quarter. Several times the
shattered village changed hands. On
occasion it was a struggle to
death with bayonets as the tro-
ops swirled in a mad maelstrom

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED!

at once for
NAPANEE
and District for

CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.

Spring 1917 planting list is now
ready.

Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN
GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock,
including MCINTOSH RED APPLE,
ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPB.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED.

at once for
NAPANEE
and District for

CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.

Spring 1917 planting list is now ready.

Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock, including MCINTOSH RED APPLE, ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY, and many other leaders.

New Illustrated Catalogue sent on application.

Start now at best selling time. Liberal proposition.

STONE & WELLINGTON,

The Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONT.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 615 F St., Washington, D. C.

the end of February stood a little more than a billion dollars.

Returned soldiers in a house in Toronto were surprised by a police raid last night, when a quantity of liquor were seized.

The official record of ships sunk during the past week is less than in any similar period since November of last year.

Forty-one married furlough men of the First Contingent met and set forth their claims to a permanent residence in Canada.

Sir thousand troops will be located at Niagara Camp this summer, under the command of Lt.-Col. John I. McLaren of Hamilton.

Mayor Church has urged for more ship orders in Toronto, claiming that the Dominion Government should divert more business to this city.

A large reduction has been made in the surplus of apples and potatoes in Canada by the new anti-waste and anti-boarded orders of the Food Board.

The Senate of the United States has passed the sedition bill prohibiting under twenty years' imprisonment acts against the army draft or Liberty loan.

The Federal Government and the Governments of Saskatchewan and Manitoba are joining in establishing a plant at Estevan to make briquettes out of lignite.

Hon. Everett Colby, a member of the Food Commission of the United States, delivered two impressive addresses on the food situation in Europe before Toronto audiences.

FRIDAY.

Mr. Donald McDonald has been appointed as Deputy Minister of Game and Fisheries.

The French Government has published a million pounds of desiccated vegetables from a Belleville firm.

Boston received its first 'ree' of duty cargo of Canadian fish under the recent reciprocity arrangement.

Columbia University, New York, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Archbishop of York.

Lieut. Reginald Wilson, of Belleville, has been appointed commander at one of the principal aviation camps in England.

The Board of Health of Toronto has recommended that fees at the Isolation Hospital for private patients be increased.

The Daylight-saving Bill was given third reading in the Senate, and the change is likely to be made at 2 a.m. Sunday morning next.

The French Government has published a private letter of Emperor Charles of Austria practically admitting the justice of the allies' contentions.

The Ontario Government has decided to increase the price paid for fish from Lake Nipigon, affecting all sales of Ontario fishermen to the province.

Hon. T. W. Crothers read in the Commons Mr. W. F. O'Connor's letter resigning his post as Cost of Living Commissioner, and his own reply accepting it.

Sir Adam Beck has declared his opposition to the extension of the franchise of the Toronto-Niagara Western Radial, sought by the C.N.R. from the Dominion Government.

SATURDAY.

Well over \$50,000,000 worth of fish was marketed in Canada last year.

Italian Ministers say Italy will be able to resist offensive Austrians are preparing.

Activity at German naval bases, especially Kiel, indicates that Tenthon fleet may come out.

Vancouver barbers will charge 50 cents for a hair cut and 25 cents for a shave after April 22.

The name of the Canadian Society

order with Little friction.

Count Czernin has issued an official statement saying that Emperor Charles' letter to Prince Sextus was falsified.

Dominion Policeman Geo. McLeod was shot Friday night when attempting to arrest a French-Canadian named Whissel under the Military Service Act.

Mr. Wm. Newman, naval architect and works manager of the Polson Iron Works & Steel Shipbuilding Co., Toronto, is likely to accept a position with the United States Fleet Corporation of Hog Island, Philadelphia.

Cladys and Herbert Ellicock, aged three and four, were burned to death in the cellar of their home in Toronto, and seven firemen were injured in attempting to effect rescues from the burning building.

The coroner's jury inquiring into the death of four civilians killed in the rioting at Quebec on the 1st of April rendered a verdict exonerating the soldiers, and recommending reasonable indemnification of the families of the victims, who were innocent and unarmed, also of all who suffered damages from the riot.

TUESDAY.

The Welland Canal will open on Thursday morning.

Sunday dying has been discontinued at the Armour Heights camp.

The purchase of the municipal auditor, Toronto has been proposed to the civic officials.

The Zeppelin factories at Manitzell, near Friedrichshafen, were destroyed by fire on Saturday last.

Allen H. Royce, a well-known Toronto lawyer, died in North Carolina yesterday, from the effects of overwork.

One million dollars' damage was done by a fire which broke out last night at the plant of the Harris Abattoir Co., Toronto.

The Inland Revenue Office is to be moved from Windsor Post Office, where it has been for more than thirty years, to Walkerville.

Lt.-Col. Harry Blaylock has been appointed commissioner overseas for the Canadian Red Cross Society, succeeding Col. Hodgetts.

Montreal householders complained last year to oppose ice merchants who demanded \$15 a year, and the price this summer will be \$10.

Twelve hundred fire-rangers, including a large number of returned soldiers, have been appointed by the Ontario Department of Lands, Forests and Mines.

A steamer reached Halifax Sunday with some 1,800 passengers, about 600 being women and children, and the rest mostly returning officers and soldiers of the C.E.F.

Lieut. Cenderaria, of the Argentine army, has crossed the Andes by airplane from Zapala to Curico. The machine crossed the mountains at an altitude of 3,200 metres.

A great anti-German demonstration was held in Prague on Saturday at which the Entente and President Wilson were cheered. Strong feeling was shown against Count Czernin.

A conscientious objector of Forest, Pte. Sydney Mitchell, drafted to the Western Ontario Regiment, refused to don the uniform, as he belongs to the Plymouth Brethren, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

GET IT AT
WALLACE'S

near south, near Mondrago, it has been intense artillery fight but the Germans have not attempted infantry operations in this important sector.

The Germans occupied a sham when they took Neuve Eglise 1 day morning. The contending for who had been fighting bitterly for days, had been asking and given no quarter. Several times the storm village changed hands. On one occasion it was a struggle to death with bayonets as the troops swirled in a mad melee through crimsoned streets.

The British and Germans alike but one thought as the red-head conflict got into their blood—to to a finish and accept the fate was in store for them.

After the British recaptured place on Saturday morning they continued to hold it with a hollow square of troops thrown around it. massed Germans kept flinging themselves against this thin but determined line of defenders. The battle went on until late at night when the pressure from overwhelming forces became too great, and weary square of khaki dissolved re-form in new positions a little northwest of the town. Even then the Germans found themselves in a nasty situation, for the British artillery immediately opened a tremendous bombardment and began piling German dead with those who gone before.

The loss of Neuve Eglise certainly made the situation for Baillieu brighter, but the allied position, the whole has been growing better with the passing of time.

Field Marshal Haig's grave, in his appeal to the troops has greatly stirred the nation. Indicating the struggle has reached a point it may even be decisive, it forms text of articles in the newspapers urging every man and woman in British Isles to take it to heart, breathing confidence that the armies which already have proved their mettle will leave nothing done that men can do, and that the French rushing to their aid will yet save the day.

Emphasizing the gravity of position, some of the papers point out that the enemy is now only miles from Dunkirk and 40 miles from Calais. While apparently the position at Messines Ridge have been turned the whole northern army's communications are imperilled. Others, a little more hopeful, point out that more German divisions are engaged the easier will be Foch's task. I state that it is still too soon to sume that a direct thrust in the north for the channel ports has become enemy's major operation. The increased activity of the German army astride of the Somme points a renewal of the contest on a large scale. The Times states that Plumer, who commands the north wing, is on ground thoroughly familiar to him. Paris newspapers un-mously praise Gen. Haig's order the day, which they say has been immediately answered with victory by the heroic British troops.

Grain for Holland.

THE HAGUE, April 16.—The nouncement of the American Trade Board's offer to send immediately two shiploads of American grain to Holland and to facilitate sending of a third shipload from Argentina occasioned considerable popular relief here through prospect that the distress owing the shortage of food supplied will be alleviated. The condition of three equivalent vessels must be Dutch ports simultaneously, which was not mentioned in the press message carrying the announcement, not yet reached the newspapers, however, say by way of rumor.

WE ARE SELLING.

Silos, Karn pianos, Oliver plows, Lily Cream separators, and other Agricultural Implements. We have the Kingston Milling Co's. White Rose flour, which is undoubtedly one of the best flours made. Call and see us.

SPENCER & ROSE,
West Side Market.

TILE.

Full stock of drain tile from 2 1-2 to 8 inch., also chimney brick—Napanee Brick Yard.

IRIOUS BATTLE RAGES

ermans Pay Terrible Price to Reach Bailleul.

uggle In Northern France Is the Most Savage of the War and the Teuton Dead Lie In Piles Before the British Positions — General Haig's Line Is Now Strongly Supported.

LONDON, April 16. — Seven days after the Germans launched their antic assault against the British between Lens and Ypres the momentum of their attack has been keen and the waves of the Teutonic are recoiling before the rock of the British defence. While the Germans have made gains of ground have driven a wedge into the ed lines to a considerable depth, they have failed in their attempt to y through or take important rail-d junctions.

During the last day there have been bitterly-fought engagements at places, all on the northern side the salient to the south of Ypres. en assaults against the British ches at Merville, near the apex the triangular dent in the British have been hurled back by the ish. Neuve Eglise on the extreme hwestern spar of the Messines ge, has been taken by the Ger after a struggle which will go history as one of the greatest e past week.

The British, however, have not red far and it is probable that they at once organize a counter-attack orce the Germans out of the town. eh, if held, might be a "kicking-point for an attack which might ank and make untenable. Mes- Ridge, the key to the British tions about Ypres, Bailleul and verghem between Neuve Eglise Merville, have also been the es of hard fighting, but, except Neuve Eglise, the northern side he salient has stood firm. On the ern side of the salient, accord- the Berlin, fierce struggles have fought.

has been the German plan of aign since March 21, when the t offensive started, to strike hard one particular sector, and if that was parried, to turn powerfully nt some new point. This proce- probably will be followed in the few days by a new assault some- south of Arras. An attack n of Ypres is hardly possible, for lowlands of Belgium are as yet water-logged to permit active ations. An attack on Arras would il the hurling of troops against Canadians at Vimy Ridge, the ynth and other formidable mili- works protecting that city.

he savage fighting reported at gard-en-Santerre, south of Al- , and on the centre of the line g Amiens, may mark the begin- of a new attempt to sweep west- 1 toward Amiens. So far the ling has brought the Germans losses in men and ground. Fur- south, near Montdidier, there been intense artillery fighting, the Germans have not attempted ntry operations in this important or.

he Germans occupied a shambles n they took Neuve Eglise Mon- morning. The contending forces, had been fighting bitterly here days, had been asking and giving quarter. Several times the shell- village changed hands. On each sion it was a struggle to the h with bayonets as the troops led in a mad melee through the

COUNT CZERNIN IS OUT

Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister Has Resigned.

His Action Was Caused by Publication of Peace Letter Written by Emperor Charles to President of France — Triumph for Pan-German Party, by Whom Czernin Was Hated.

LONDON, April 16. —According to despatches received from Vienna, Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has resigned.

Emperor Charles accepted the resignation and entrusted Count Czernin with the conduct of foreign affairs until his successor is appointed.

An official statement received here from Vienna asserts that the latest statements of the French Premier, M. Clemenceau, concerning the conversations between Austria and France regarding the possibility of opening peace negotiations do not alter the situation as regards the majority of Count Czernin's declarations. The Austrian Foreign Ministry, the statement says, is unable to ascertain who was responsible for delivering to the French what is said to have been a forged letter, substituted for the letter which was to have been delivered. Neither Prince Sixtus, whose character is beyond suspicion, nor anyone else is accused of falsification, continues the statement, which concludes: "The affair is herewith declared to be at an end."

Count Czernin did not know of Emperor Charles' letter to Prince Sixtus when he made the statement that France had initiated the conversations with Austria, according to a Vienna despatch to the Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin. On learning of the letter he resigned, but yielded to a request that he remain in office until the conclusion of the peace agreement with Roumania.

The recent publication by the French Government of the futile peace appeal sent out by Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary in March, 1917, and the efforts of the Emperor and the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office to explain this letter to the satisfaction of Germany and the German Emperor, probably were the most potent influences in bringing about the resignation of Count Czernin.

Since he was appointed Foreign Minister on December 23, 1916, in succession to Baron Burian, Count Czernin has been very active in attempting to bring about peace, and the moderate tone of his speeches has been in sharp contrast with that of the German Chancellor and Foreign Secretaries. However, his participation in the forced peace upon Russia, as well as that upon Roumania, did not show that his actions kept step with his words.

Count Czernin on April 4 in an address at Vienna declared that Premier Clemenceau had sought peace negotiations with Austria. The French Premier replied that Count Czernin lied. The French and Austrian Foreign Offices then issued statements explaining the unofficial negotiations in Switzerland.

Early last week the French Government declared that Emperor Charles and Count Czernin both had said that the claim of France to Alsace-Lorraine was just. This brought a denial from Emperor Charles in the form of a telegram to Emperor William, to whom he reiterated his loyalty to the German cause and denied that he had said France was justified in wanting Al-

WILL MEET IN SECRET

Sir Robert Borden to Propose Drastic Measures.

For First Time In History of Dominion House of Parliament, Session Is Being Held Behind Closed Doors—Changes Are To Be Made In Conscription Act to Secure Every Available Man.

OTTAWA, April 16. — The Canadian House of Commons has decided to hold on Wednesday a secret sitting, at which the Government will give Parliament confidential information with respect to the situation in France and Flanders, which, as the Prime Minister said, "could not be given on account of military exigencies at an ordinary session of the House." All Parliament is agog over the decision, and there is much speculation as to the nature of the announcements to be made. The Prime Minister will, it is understood, communicate to the assembled commoners and to the members of the Senate who will not be deprived of their privilege to attend the sittings of the Lower House, a message from Right Hon. David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister, setting forth the position of the allied armies on the west front and the immediate needs which confronts the allied nations. The British Premier's message and other official statements from overseas will demonstrate to the Parliamentarians that the requirements to be met are those of the present and of the immediate future, and not those of some months to come. Men are needed, and therefore it is predicted that the Government will put forward radical amendments to the Military Service Act having for their object early and considerable additions to the military forces.

In regard to the speeding up of the Military Service Act machinery, there are various reports as to impending action. It is stated on good authority that the operation of the act will be expedited by the transfer to the military authorities under Maj.-Gen. Mewburn of some of the functions now discharged by the Minister of Justice, Hon. C. J. Doherty, in the belief that the military men can get quicker action than the lawyers.

It is also rumored that Class 3 under the act, namely, unmarried men or widowers without children between the ages of 35 and 45, may be forthwith called out, it being believed that this class should be called before the younger married men of Class 2, and that from among them could be found at once several thousand just as physically fit for the trenches as are the men of Class 1. Before this is done, however, the Government will give a little further time for getting better returns from Class 1, especially from the Province of Quebec.

In regard to the Quebec problem, the steps recently taken to speed up the hearing and decision of appeals are now bearing fruit. Several thousands of appeals from the Montreal and Quebec Military Districts have come to the Central Appeal Court during the past two or three days. Thirty or forty thousand more will come in during the next month. The task before Mr. Justice Duff of handling these is a formidable one, but he is making arrangements for classification of cases, etc., and for procuring assistance, so that final decisions can be given promptly. Within the next four weeks it is expected that the draftees enrolled from the Province of Quebec will be equal to the number so far secured from On-

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, April 16.—The Board of Trade quotations for yesterday are:

Manitoba Wheat (In Store, Fort William, Including 2½c Tax).

No. 1 northern, \$2.23½.
No. 2 northern, \$2.20½.
No. 3 northern, \$2.17½.
No. 4 wheat, \$2.10½.

Manitoba Oats (In Store, Fort William).

No. 2 C.W., 94½c.
No. 3 C.W., 90½c.
Extra No. 1 feed, 90½c.
No. 1 feed, 88½c.

American Corn (Track, Toronto).

No. 3 yellow—Kila dried, \$1.90 nominal.
Ontario Oats (According to Freight Outside).

No. 2 white—92c to 93c.
No. 3 white—91c to 92c.

Ontario Wheat (Basis In Store Montreal).

No. 2, winter, per car lot, \$2.22.
Peas (According to Freight Outside).

No. 2—\$3.50 to \$3.70.
Barley (According to Freight Outside).

Maltling—\$1.64 to \$1.65.
Buckwheat (According to Freight Outside).

Buckwheat—\$1.78 to \$1.80.
Rye (According to Freight Outside).

No. 2—\$2.60.
Manitoba Flour (Toronto, New Bags).

War quality, \$11.10.
Ontario Flour (Prompt Shipment, New Bags).

War quality, \$10.70 Montreal, \$10.70 Toronto.

Milled (Car Lots, Delivered, Montreal Freight, Bags Included).

Bran, per ton, \$35.40.
Shorts, per ton, \$30.40.

Hay (Track, Toronto).

No. 1, per ton, \$17 to \$18; mixed, per ton, \$14 to \$16.

Straw (Track, Toronto).

Car lots, per ton, \$8.50 to \$9.

Farmers' Market.

Fall wheat—Milling, \$2.14 per bushel.

Goose wheat—\$2.10 to \$2.12 per bushel.

Barley—Maltling, \$1.60 to \$1.62 per bushel.

Oats—\$2 to \$1 per bushel.

Buckwheat—\$1.85 per bushel.

Rye—According to sample, nominal.

Hay—Timothy, \$20 to \$23 per ton; mixed and clover, \$18 to \$20 per ton.

Oats—Canadian western, No. 3, \$1.05½; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.05½; No. 3 local white, \$1.03½.

Flour—New standard spring wheat, \$11.10 to \$11.20.

Roller cake—Bags, 90 lbs., \$5.60.

Bran, \$25.40; shorts, \$30.40; middlings, \$18 to \$20; mouline, \$60 to \$62.

Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$17.

Cheese—Finest westerns, 21½c; finest easterns, 21½c.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Becker & Co. report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade:

Prev. Open. High. Low. Close. Close.

Corn—

May 127 127½ 127½ 127½ 127

June 150¼ 150¼ 149¼ 149¼ 150¼

July 150¼ 150¼ 148¼ 149¼ 150¼

Oats—

May 82½ 81½ 81½ 84½ 81

April 87½ 86½ 87½ 88½ 88

Port—

May 48.02 48.05 47.82 48.00 47.85

Lard—

May 25.66 25.70 25.55 25.67 25.60

July 24.92 24.95 25.35 25.97 25.32

Ribs—

May 21.05 21.12 21.97 21.10 21.95

July 21.60 21.60 21.45 21.57 21.52

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, April 15.—Beef, extra India mess 376s.

Pork, prime mess, western, 330s.

Bacon, short cut, 14 to 15 lbs., 137s.

Hams, Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lbs., 152s.

Clean bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 160s.

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 160s.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 150s.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 157s.

Lard prime western, in tierces, 149s 6d;

America refined, palis, 152s; boxes, 150s.

Tallow, Australian to London, 72s.

Turpentine spirits, 125s.

Resin, common, 64s 6d.

Petroleum, refined, is 6½d.

Lined oil, 62s.

Cottonseed oil, 68s 6d.

War kerosene, No. 2, is 2½d.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

the north, near Montford, there has been intense artillery fighting. The Germans have not attempted any operations in this important sector.

The Germans occupied a shambles when they took Neuve Eglise Monday morning. The contending forces, who had been fighting bitterly here for days, had been asking and giving quarter. Several times the shell-village changed hands. On each occasion it was a struggle to the death with bayonets as the troops fired in a mad melee through the smoked streets.

The British and Germans alike had at one thought as the red-heat of conflict got into their blood—to fight to a finish and accept the fate which is in store for them.

After the British recaptured the place on Saturday morning they continued to hold it with a hollow square of troops thrown around it. The British Germans kept flinging themselves against this thin but determined line of defenders. The battle went on until late at night when the pressure from overwhelming enemy forces became too great, and the gray square of khaki dissolved, to form in new positions a little to the west of the town. Even then the Germans found themselves in a sticky situation, for the British artillery immediately opened a tremendous bombardment and began piling German dead with those who had been before.

The loss of Neuve Eglise certainly made the situation for Baillieu no brighter, but the allied position, on the whole has been growing better with the passing of time.

Field Marshal Haig's grave, moving appeal to the troops has greatly cheered the nation. Indicating that the struggle has reached a point that it may even be decisive, it forms the chief of articles in the newspapers giving every man and woman in the British Isles to take it to heart, while breathing confidence that the noble allies which already have proved their mettle will leave nothing undone that men can do, and that with French rushing to their aid they will yet save the day.

Emphasizing the gravity of the situation, some of the papers point out that the enemy is now only 30 miles from Dunkirk and 40 from Calais. While apparently the positions Messines Ridge have been turned, the whole northern army's communications are imperilled. Others, a little more hopeful, point out that the German divisions are engaged in a task which will be Foch's task. They say that it is still too soon to assume that a direct thrust in the north to the channel ports has become the enemy's major operation. The increased activity of the German artillery astride of the Somme points to a renewal of the contest on a larger scale. The Times states that General Haig commands the northern army, is on ground thoroughly familiar to him. Paris newspapers unanimously praise Gen. Haig's order of the day, which they say has been immediately answered with virile energy by the heroic British troops.

Grain for Holland.

THE HAGUE, April 16.—The announcement of the American War Board's offer to send immediately two shiploads of American grain to Holland and to facilitate the loading of a third shipload from Antwerp, occasioned considerable relief here through the fact that the distress owing to shortage of food supplied would be alleviated. The condition that the equivalent vessels must leave the ports simultaneously, which was not mentioned in the press message carrying the announcement, has yet reached the newspapers, however, say by way of rumor.

Canadian and Australian Foreign Offices then issued statements explaining the unofficial negotiations in Switzerland.

Early last week the French Government declared that Emperor Charles and Count Czernin both had said that the claim of France to Alsace-Lorraine was just. This brought a denial from Emperor Charles in the form of a telegram to Emperor William, to whom he reiterated his loyalty to the German cause and denied that he had said France was justified in wanting Alsace-Lorraine returned.

This immediately brought from the French Government the publication of a letter from Emperor Charles to his brother-in-law, Prince Sixtus of Bourbon, which was autographed, and which the Emperor asked be given to President Poincaré. In the letter the Emperor said that France should have Alsace-Lorraine, and that Belgium and Serbia should be restored. He also asked that London and Paris be left out as to probable peace terms.

German newspapers have attacked both Emperor Charles and his Foreign Secretary, because of this letter, and attempts have been made to show that it was not written by the Emperor. It has been reported in Vienna that there was no attempt to hide its authenticity, but that the French version was garbled. It has also been reported that the letter was written by the Emperor's mother-in-law.

Count Czernin was in Roumania when the letter was published by the French Government, and he was summoned to Vienna Friday.

Count Ottokar Czernin von Chudenitz, a wealthy Bohemian landowner, was Minister to Roumania when that country entered the war. Within six weeks after the death of Emperor Francis Joseph, Count Czernin was appointed Foreign Minister by Emperor Charles. Count Czernin is a very close friend of Count Berchtold, Foreign Minister at the outbreak of the war, and who has been reported as the political mentor of the young Emperor. Count Berchtold has been opposed to the Pan-German war party, and his resignation was brought about by them.

Four Lives Lost When Etonian Sunk.

An Atlantic Port, April 16.—Four lives were lost when the Leyland Line steamship Etonian was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast on March 23, according to members of the crew who arrived here to-day on a British steamer.

On the same steamer was the crew of the American steamship Chattahoochee, formerly the German steamer Sachsen, torpedoed and sunk March 23.

Premier's Health Benefited.

TORONTO, April 16.—Sir William Hearst arrived in New York yesterday from Porto Rico after an enjoyable trip. He is in excellent health. Sir William will not return to Toronto for a couple of weeks, as he intends visiting the Southern States.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions, and in order to cure it you must take an internal remedy. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Hall's Catarrh Cure was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years. It is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in Hall's Catarrh Cure is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
All Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

and Quebec military districts have come to the Central Appeal Court during the past two or three days. Thirty or forty thousand more will come in during the next month. The task before Mr. Justice Duff of handling these is a formidable one, but he is making arrangements for classification of cases, etc., and for procuring assistance, so that final decisions can be given promptly. Within the next four weeks it is expected that the draftees enrolled from the Province of Quebec will be equal to the number so far secured from Ontario. They will be sent overseas at once.

In the debate upon the war appropriation bill in the Commons last week Hon. S. C. Mewburn, Minister of Militia, asserted that there would have to be a speeding up of the operation of tribunals under the Military Service Act. There are those who believe that this speeding up process will include a wholesale review of temporary and conditional exemptions. In connection with this belief there was in circulation a report that in view of the emphasis placed by Premier Lloyd George in England upon the need for men to bear arms the Government had under advisement plans to place 50,000 men in khaki as rapidly as possible to train them at some of the large camps established in the country since the outbreak of war, and to send them overseas in quotas of 5,000 a month. As to the opening of the large training camps this summer, it was asserted that the Government's course would be determined by whether or not the amendments to the Military Service Act to be proposed resulted in the recruiting of a sufficiently large number of men.

For some days past rumors of early amendments to the Military Service Act have been in circulation, but it has been stated that no decision had been reached as to the scope of those to be introduced. It has been understood on good authority that provision was to be made for the enrollment of unmarried young men as they attained the age of 20 years. To this was recently added the report that young men might be taken into the army at 19 years of age and placed in training, although they would not be liable for service overseas until after they reached twenty.

Dislike Air Raids.

AMSTERDAM, April 16.—A Karlsruhe despatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung reports the passage by the Chamber of the Grand Duchy of Baden there of a resolution requesting the Imperial German Government to endeavor to secure a general agreement for the cessation of hostile air raids on places outside the zone of military operations.

U. S. Steamer Burned.

SYDNEY, N.S., April 16.—The agent of the Marine Department here was advised yesterday that an American steamer was burned off the Nova Scotia coast on Saturday night and that the crew had been transferred to a U. S. warship which came to her assistance. The name of the vessel was not mentioned.

Ginseng.

Ginseng, the greatest product of Korea, is unrivalled throughout the world for its quality. Lately, however, owing to the spread of a disease peculiar to ginseng and from robberies, the industry was brought to a standstill. Methods likely to give good results are being adopted, however. The area under cultivation is about 1,381,748 kan. The annual amount of medicinal ginseng has grown to 30,000 kin.

These law terms I'll neer
Get through me, great grief!
He drones on forever,
They call it a brief.

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 157s.
Short clear middles, 16 to 20 lbs., 157s.
Lard prime western, in tierces, 149s 6d;
America—refined, 152s; boxes, 150s.
Tallow, Australian 12 London, 72s.
Turpentine spirits, 12s 6d.
Resin, common, 6s 6d.
Petroleum, refined, 1s 6 1/2d.
Lined oil, 62s.
Cottonseed oil, 68s 6d.
War kerosene, No. 2, 1s 2 1/2d.

CATTLE MARKETS

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, April 16.—With receipts of more than 3000 cattle at the Union Stock Yards yesterday there was one of the strongest markets of the season, prices for choice heavy cattle attaining a new high record. There was a strong demand for all classes of cattle, showing weight and quality, at from 25c to 40c per cwt. higher than last week's best prices. The bull market was steady and there was a good demand for milkers and springers, and a ready sale for breedy stockers and feeders, with the market well cleaned up.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, April 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 2300. Market active; prime steers, \$15.50 to \$16; shipping steers, \$15 to \$15.25; butchers, \$11 to \$14.50; yearlings, \$12.50 to \$14; heifers, \$9.50 to \$13; cows, \$6.50 to \$13; bulls, \$7 to \$12; stockers and feeders, \$7.50 to \$10.50. Fresh cows and springers, steady to strong, \$65 to \$140.
Calves—Receipts, 2300. Market active and steadier; \$7 to \$16.50.
Hogs—Receipts, 12,000. Market active; pigs, 10c higher, others 10c to 15c lower; heavy, \$15.25 to \$18.50; mixed, \$13.60 to \$18.57; yorkers, \$18.60 to \$18.65; light yorkers and pigs, \$18.50 to \$18.60; roughs, \$16.25 to \$16.50; stags, \$12 to \$14.
Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6000. Market active; wools 25c lower, others steady; wool lambs, \$16 to \$21.75; clipped lambs, \$13 to \$18.50; yearlings, \$14.50 to \$16.50; wethers, \$14.50 to \$15; ewes, \$7 to \$11; mixed sheep, \$14.25 to \$14.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, April 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 25,000; market strong. Steers, \$10.80 to \$16.75; stockers and feeders, \$8.75 to \$12.65; cows and heifers, \$7.50 to \$13.75; calves, \$10 to \$15.
Hogs—Receipts, 65,000; market weak; light, \$17.25 to \$17.85; mixed, \$17.10 to \$17.80; heavy, \$16.25 to \$17.65; rough, \$16.25 to \$16.70; pigs, \$13 to \$17; bulk of sales, \$17.40 to \$17.70.
Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 12,000; market strong; native, \$13 to \$17.55; lambs, native, \$16.50 to \$21.25.

Sixty-Two Descendants In War.

A rather interesting document is in the possession of an official at the Canadian Parliament Buildings which shows that sixty-two descendants of one man are fighting for the allies in the present war.

Edward Moberley and his wife lived in Petrograd, and the document shows that the number of the grandsons and nephews, etc., in the present war are probably larger than any other couple. They are fighting in different parts of the world, but all on the one side.

One of the fighting descendants comes from Collingwood, Ont., while two of them have won Military Medals, and two the D.S.O. One descendant of Edward Moberley, George Moberley, died recently in Collingwood, while another, Frank Moberley, lives at Barrie, where he is a civil engineer.

The records show that three of the descendants have been killed in this war and one has been taken prisoner. The men are fighting in all arms of the service, and some were stationed in different parts of the globe before the war broke out.

Would Do.

"I am unworthy of you," he vowed.
"You have fifty thousand dollars, haven't you?"
"Yes, love."
"You are not so unworthy as you think," murmured the dear girl.

CIVILIAN GOT V.C.

Two Other Brave Men Who Received No Reward.

I have been asked several times if the Victoria Cross was ever given to civilians by the British Government. says a writer in the Mail and Empire. When Gen. Sir Colin Campbell arrived at Lucknow, in November, 1857, with regiments that he collected wherever he could get them to relieve the 32nd, with all the civilians, women and children, and Gen. Havelock and Gen. Outram and their regiments that had fought their way into the Residency and had to remain, after losing a large number of officers and men. With the rear-guard fighting, trying to save them, Mr. Cavanaugh, one of the civilians inside the Residency, dressed himself as a native and came out during the night through the mutineers and passed clear after he thought several times he was caught. He reported himself to Sir Colin Campbell outside of Lucknow when he was preparing to advance to relieve the garrison. This civilian, knowing Lucknow, his information changed the plans of the advance and saved a great loss of life. After the relief the British Government put through a special Act of Parliament to grant him the Victoria Cross. He was the first and last civilian to receive the Victoria Cross. The late Sir W. H. Russell, the London Times' war correspondent during the Crimean War, recommended the British Government to make a cross, star or medal from the Russian brass guns captured in the Crimea and bestow the decorations upon officers and soldiers who were recommended for acts of bravery. The British Government paid attention to his advice and named the decoration the Victoria Cross.

During my service in the British army I have known cases where soldiers have done brave deeds and received no rewards. I will mention two. A sergeant in the regiment I served in volunteered at 12 o'clock on the night of Sept. 8th, 1855, to go into Sebastopol and find out what the Russians were doing. He went in among them and saw them retiring from the east side of the city across a pontoon bridge on the harbor to the north side. He saw that all the warships were sunk. This was the first British soldier that risked his life to go into the city and returned with information to the commander-in-chief.

The second case was in September, 1857, when the transport Sarah Sands, with the 54th Regiment on board, from Portsmouth to Calcutta, India, during the mutiny, caught fire in the Indian Ocean. Men volunteered to go down into the powder magazine and pass out bags of powder from one another up to the top deck, where it was dropped overboard. This was done with the fire all around them. The end of the transport was cleaned out by the fire, also the magazine, when the transport sailed into the Island of the Mauritius. This was bravery and British army discipline, with no rewards to the soldiers of the 54th. The history of the British army is full of such records. I could go on and fill up a few more pages.

AFTER THE WAR.

An American Discusses the Status of This Country.

To Canada is devoted a special article in a series now running in The New York Times under the general heading, "America After the War," and seeing that the author is

Clever Son of Great Father

"WHAT! learn more than I was positively forced to learn! I felt the weight of learning that, for I was a blockhead and pushed up above my parts." So writes Horace Walpole in one of his letters, speaking of his days at Eton College. As the son of the great Prime Minister, that he was "pushed up above his parts" is probably true, but, despite his own disclaimer, there is enough to show from what he did at Eton, to say nothing of what he did afterwards, that his abilities were by no means to be despised. It was on the 24th of April in the year 1727 that Horace Walpole, "a slight lad of ten, in a stiff-skirted coat and knee breeches," entered Eton College, and it is there that his life story, like the life stories of so many others, begins. It was at Eton that he formed the famous "Quadruple Alliance," and it was here that he formed that friendship with Gray which, in spite of the famous quarrel at Reggio, some thirteen years later, was always a feature in the lives of the two men.

At Eton they were always together, and when they both had left school and college, and the grand tour of France and Italy became inevitable for Walpole, he invited Gray to go with him. Walpole was to act as paymaster; but Gray was to be independent, and so, after many preparations, the two friends set out for Paris, according to Walpole, on the 10th of March, 1739. They took the tour after the usual leisurely fashion; some weeks were spent in Paris and some months at Rheims, under the pretense of learning the language. And so on to Italy and Florence, where Walpole found life so congenial that he spent more than a year with Horace Mann, the British Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Tuscany. From Florence the two friends went to Rome, then back again to Florence, and, for Walpole, it was all a wonderful experience. The man who, in after years, enjoyed nothing better than a night at Ranelagh which had "totally beat Vauxhall," appreciated the round of gayeties in Florence to the utmost. But for Gray, with his retired studiousness, it was a different matter, and so they drew steadily apart, until there came the day at Reggio, when they finally separated.

It was during the grand tour that Walpole began that wonderful series of letters, to many correspondents, which present such a remarkable picture of the times in which he lived, and of the people, little and big, who moved in his world. He was, indeed, in many ways, one of the most remarkable letter writers in history, and he was also an author of no mean merit. As an author, however, he suffered all the disadvantages of being his father's son. The way was always made easy for Horace Walpole. He never had to cross swords with want, as did his great contemporaries, Samuel Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith, and others. His father provided amply against all that, and, in those "piping days of the sinecure," that was not difficult. So in all Horace Walpole's work, and in many of his deeds, there is something more than a suspicion of dilettantism, although many of his works, notably, for instance, his "Catalogue of Royal and

OUR BARREN LAND.

Traveller Tells of Experiences in Northern Canada.

In his new book, "The Barren Ground of Northern Canada," Warburton Pike, one of the first who ventured into the Barren Grounds, concedes to his guide, King Beaulieu, remarkable expertness in the art of travel with canoes or dog sledges, and vouches for his courage and readiness in emergencies. They were in search of caribou, and Mr. Pike speaks of the advantage of taking women on a hunting trip. The guide's wife and daughter were well up in the household duties of the country.

If we killed anything, says Mr. Pike, we only had to cut up and cache the meat and the woman and small boys would carry it in. On returning to camp we could throw ourselves down on a pile of caribou skins and smoke our pipes in comfort, but the women's work was never finished. The rib bones have all to be picked out, and the plat cote hung up in the smoke to dry; the meat of haunches and shoulders must be cut up in thin strips for the same purpose and the bones have to be collected, pounded down, and boiled for the grease which is in such demand during the cold weather about to commence. But the greatest labor of all lies in dressing the skins, cutting off the hair, scraping away every particle of flesh and fat, and afterwards tanning them into soft leather for moccasins, which are themselves no easy task to make. Many skins, too, have to be made into parchment or carefully cut into babiche for the lacing of snowshoes, and again, there are hair coats to be made for each member of the party. In an ordinary Indian lodge the women have to put up with ill-usage as well as hard work; but most of the half-breeds know enough to treat them fairly; and King, except in his moments of passion, when he did not stop at any cruelty, treated his women-kind very well.

The evenings were generally spent in long discussions over our pipes, for tobacco was still holding out, and the old man was keen to hear about the doings of the white man in the Grand Pays, as the half-breeds indefinitely term the whole of the outside world. The ignorance existing among these people is extraordinary, considering how much time they spend at the forts, and how many officers of the Hudson Bay Co. they have a chance to talk to, besides the missionaries of both faiths.

It is a different matter with the Indians, as they seldom come to the fort, and cannot hold much conversation with the whites without an interpreter. It was difficult, for instance, to persuade King that the Hudson Bay Co. does not rule the whole world, or that there are countries that have no fur-bearing animals, which in the north furnish the only means of making a living for the poor man. He was much interested in stories of the Queen although he could never believe that her Majesty held such a high rank as the governor of the company, and quite refused to acknowledge her as his sovereign. "No," he said, "she may be your Queen, as she gives you everything you want, good rifles and plenty of ammunition, and you say that you eat flour at every meal in your own country. If she were my Queen, surely she would send me sometimes half a sack of flour, a little tea, or perhaps a little sugar, and then I should say she was indeed my Queen. As it is I would rather believe Mr. Reid of Fort Province, who told me once that the earth went round and the sun stood still; but I myself have seen the sun

Earl Grey's Last Message

"HE lit so many fires in c rooms," was the testimony of Earl Grey's son to his father, the former Governor-General of Canada, and words are amply confirmed by a recent book entitled "Albert, Fourth Earl Grey: A Last Word," by Har Begbie. Some months before Lord Grey died he had been told by a doctor that he had not long to live and this knowledge led to the desire to use his remaining time in bequeathing a message to his fellow countrymen. His weak health necessitated a collaborator, and Mr. Begbie's book is the outcome.

Lord Grey thought that "a voice from the grave often gets a hearing but his last words are far more important than this modest opinion suggests, for his honored career in various capacities and countries gives utterances a deserved weight.

His strong conviction was that Mr. Begbie says, "only sympathy and intelligence are necessary to remove all the economic evils which afflict mankind," and his life was a constant effort to "make things better." Everything in church and state was regarded as an opportunity for so service, and in particular two he occupied his attention. Here are Lord Grey's own words:

"I have had two great passions in my life, the Empire and the welfare of the working classes. The Empire has been my religion. I believe it contains the world's greatest promise of peace. I think it can solve all our domestic problems. Resolving this vast Empire from being at disposal of our party system, our working classes an intelligent conception of what it means, and will transform the political condition here at home."

This is a noble faith, and in a letter written by a lady who knew well in Canada, it is remarked to Lord Grey the Empire meant great moral force rather than mere vast area of land with million people.

Together with this intense love and belief in the Empire went an earnest desire to see better social conditions in Great Britain. He was strongly of opinion that with an intelligent use of the Empire there would be no poverty and no overcrowding. At the present time of unrest and refreshing to learn that Lord Grey had no fear of the use of Labor to make of political power, because of his absolute confidence in "an Englishman's sense of justice and play." He was utterly opposed to playing on the weakness of Labor for the sake of political advantage. It is how he once put it when Governor-General of Canada:

"Tampering with the sovereign people is, if unpunished, more than the assassination of a monarch—for a monarch can be replaced as soon as men lose faith in another anarchy comes knocking at a door."

This is an idealism that is far seldom seen in politics, and yet were emphasized more strongly frequently it would have a great salutary effect on party and national affairs. As Lord Grey himself wished to see established "a democracy based on the idea of a

such records. I could go on and fill up a few more pages.

AFTER THE WAR.

An American Discusses the Status of This Country.

To Canada is devoted a special article in a series now running in The New York Times under the general heading, "America After the War," and seeing that the author is "An American Jurist," it is natural that the subject should be dealt with bloodlessly. The writer sees in the possible future developments in this country a menace to the United States. He tries to forecast what might happen in the event of Canada's national status being altered. He points out that his own people have never given to Canada the consideration which she deserved, and fears that in this country lie the germs of future trouble for the United States. It is here that he makes his great mistake. No matter what may lie in store for Canada, this country will never be a menace to the United States. That some change in our relationship to each other is certain to follow the war and may be desirable from the point of view of both Canadians and Americans can be taken for granted without forebodings. Whatever happens to Canada, she will regard the United States as her friend.

The writer says that there have been occasions in our history when this country might have become part of the United States, with no objection raised by Great Britain, and with the good-will of the majority of Canadians, had it not been for the indifference or even hostility of American statesmen to the scheme. He says that far-sighted American public men considered the grave danger of Canada as part of the American Union adopting one of the two political parties there as the Canadian party. If the provinces of Canada, as states in the union, declared for the Democrats they would undoubtedly put the Republicans out of business, and similarly would destroy Democratic hopes of success if they all voted Republican. At present the balance between the two parties in the United States is fairly even, a condition which is supposed to conduce to good government. This balance might be destroyed should Canada enter the union.

The writer says that the United States could not afford to look on unmoved if as a result of the war Canada was drawn closer in the bonds of the British Empire, and therefore became more interested in European, African, and Asiatic politics. He does not develop this point, and one is left to guess just what would menace the United States in such an arrangement, and since the British Empire in the past has been quite the reverse from a menace to the United States it is difficult to understand upon what he justifies his forebodings. But he is convinced that Canada is destined with the rest of the overseas dominions to become more tightly knitted to the British Isles, to become part of the United States, or to achieve independence. On the latter point he wastes good valuable white paper by talking about an independent Canada, whose "neutrality" would be guaranteed by a combination of European powers. If Canada ever becomes independent she will never become a neuter nation. We think the achievements of this country in the war should have made it impossible for an American to suppose that Canada would ever fill such a role. Canada's masculinity has been tested.

ting his father's son. The way was always made easy for Horace Walpole. He never had to cross swords with want, as did his great contemporaries, Samuel Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith, and others. His father provided amply against all that, and in those "dipping days of the sinecure," that was not difficult. So in all Horace Walpole's work, and in many of his deeds, there is something more than a suspicion of dilettantism, although many of his works, notably, for instance, his "Catalogue of Royal and Notable Authors of England," could have been achieved only as the result of careful and toilsome research. He was indeed a most voluminous writer, and his diaries alone extend from 1775 to 1783, and cover a period of momentous importance in the annals of the national history.

To most people, Horace Walpole will be best remembered for the wonderful villa, Strawberry Hill, which he built for himself on the banks of the Thames near Twickenham, where, as he writes in a letter to Mann, the "prospect is as delightful as possible, commanding the river, the town, and Richmond Park. It is set in enamelled meadows with filigree hedges:

A small Euphrates through the piece is roll'd,
And little finches wave their wings in gold.

Two delightful roads that you would call dusty, supply me continually with coaches and chaises; barges as solemn as Barons of the Exchequer move under my window; Richmond Hill and Ham Walks bound my prospects." And so Strawberry Hill, which he added to year by year, until it developed into one of the most remarkable Gothic structures in the Kingdom, became the centre of fashionable learning in the England of those days. Horace Walpole set up a printing press there, and there published much that was his own and his friends'. Gray's Odes were issued from Strawberry Hill, as was his own gloomy story, "The Castle of Otranto," whilst it was there, too, that he wrote many of his "incomparable letters."

Hard on Hairdressers.

The Defence of the Realm Act, which has been nicknamed "Dora," has come in for more abuse from hair dressers owing to an embargo put on the use of the spirits for general use. The measure has become necessary in consequence of the enormously increased demand for munition and Red Cross needs. Dry shampoos and hair lotions are all threatened by the latest order of "Dora," and as the use of methylated spirit for burning purposes is also forbidden, thousands of forced-draught oil-stoves which cannot be lighted except by the aid of spirit, are made useless.

Artificial Diamonds.

Sir Charles Parsons, who has been experimenting for over thirty years upon the production of artificial diamonds, will shortly lecture at the British Institute of Metals on the result of his labors. He has probably more inventions to his credit than any other living Englishman. The turbine king—for the modern turbine in its application both to merchant ships and warships is the work of Sir Charles—took off his coat some forty years ago as an apprentice in the great Armstrong workshops.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears
the
Signature of

Chas. H. Pitcher

"she may be your Queen, as she gives you everything you want, good rifles and plenty of ammunition, and you say that you eat flour at every meal in your own country. If she were my Queen, surely she would send me sometimes half a sack of flour, a little tea, or perhaps a little sugar, and then I should say she was indeed my Queen. As it is I would rather believe Mr. Reid of Fort Province, who told me once that the earth went round and the sun stood still; but I myself have seen the sun rise in the morning and set at night for many years. It is wrong of you white men, who know how to read and write, to tell lies to poor men who live by the muzzle of their guns."

He criticized severely the habit of eating three regular meals a day, which he described as eating by the clock instead of by the stomach; a much more greedy habit than of gorging when meat is plentiful and starving at other times. On several occasions during our travels together I had reason to expostulate with him on the carelessness he displayed with provisions, but without making the least impression. "What is this improvidence?" he would say. "I do not like that word. When we have meat why should we not eat plain ventre to make up for the time when we are sure to starve again?" He could never realize that starvation might be partially avoided by a little care.

Starvation will always be one of the features of a Northern Indian's life, owing to his own improvidence; his instinct is to camp close on the tracks of the caribou and move as they move; a permanent house and a winter's supply of meat are an abomination to him.

Daylight Saving.

It is probable that a continental daylight-saving scheme will be effected for the coming summer by joint action of the Canadian and American Governments. It is understood that negotiations are now in progress between them looking to the joint inauguration next May or June of daylight-saving through the process of turning all clocks in Canada and the United States forward one hour.

Daylight-saving schemes have been tried locally in a number of Canadian cities during the past two years, but to secure satisfactory working it is recognized that a general national and international observance of it is necessary.

The need for the greater use of daylight during the long days of summer is rendered the more imperative this year because of the necessity for greater agricultural production, the saving of fuel used for lighting plants, etc. Canada will adopt the scheme if the United States decides to go in for it also.

Uncle Pennywise Says.

Caesar and Alexander conquered large chunks of the world. Even larger sections did not know of their existence. Conquering the world is like solving the problem of perpetual motion. It can't be did.—Exchange.

New Scripture.

A story is going the rounds, in the north of England of a certain Lancashire battalion on the Cambrai front. The battalion was trudging back from the trenches, after being relieved, in the small hours of the morning. Suddenly it was confronted by an officer, who ordered it to halt and dig a support trench where it was. The battalion obeyed, of course, without a murmur, but, after a moment, there came a voice from the darkness: "In six days t' Lord made 'eaven an' earth, and then, on the seventh, Lancashires' coom an' dup it all oop again."

the people is, it unpunished, more than the assassination of a monarch—for a monarch can be replaced, as soon as men lose faith in one other anarchy comes knocking at door."

This is an idealism that is far seldom seen in politics, and yet I were emphasized more strongly frequently it would have a great salutary effect on party and national affairs. As Lord Grey himself said he wished to see established "a democracy based on the idea of du because, in his judgment, "chara is poisoned by self-interest." It is this conviction that led to his persistent and enthusiastic champion of co-operation.

That such a man as Earl Grey, once Governor-General of this Dominion will long be remembered with interest and gratitude because of ideals set forth in this welcome, fascinating book. Another quotation so characteristic of the man, may I close this reference to a little legacy which will doubtless oblige wide and careful attention in Canada.

"Ask yourself as to every act you commit, within the circle of family and country: If what I now do were done by and for all men, would it be beneficial or injurious to Humanity? If your conscience tells you it would be injurious, desist; desist, though it seem that an immediate advantage to your country on face would be the result of continuing."

WILL RESTORE VIMY.

Village In France "Adopted" By Citizens of Toronto.

The privilege of rebuilding ruined village of Vimy has been accorded the people of Toronto by Government of France, advice to effect having been received by the Toronto branch of the Secours National. The selection of Vimy for restoration is peculiarly appropriate the nearby ridge having been historic by the gallantry of Canadian soldiery.

During the past year or more policy has been adopted by exhausive France of allowing to certain American and Canadian cities the rehabilitation of particular devastated towns and villages, Cleveland, Detroit, Louis and sundry other United States cities having already claimed privilege of thus assisting in the building of a new France.

Toronto has become godmother the village of Vimy, and when time for restoration comes will what is possible to give the village fresh start in the old home. In Vimy as in many another village along western front, the duty of the motoring city will be to recreate instead to restore. Of Vimy there is not left but a confused pile of shabby brick and mortar, interspersed with fragments of roof timbers and wreckage of household furniture. When the Germans swept over northern France early in September, 1914, Vimy was hastily evacuated. It was an agricultural rather than a military village, the nearest coal pits being some distance to the east across plain which stretches from the Vimy Ridge toward Avion and Mericourt.

The main road from Arras to Vimy crosses the summit of the ridge above Vimy, and runs through a detached part of the village known as Petit Vimy. The railway also passes northeastward from Arras to Vimy and Vimy had rather an important station, which has been hammered the guns into a tangled mass of supports and sheet iron roofing. Land around Vimy was fertile, and growing of sugar beets was a profitable occupation. The village stood upon a round-topped knoll with a stretch of low-lying land tending to the west between it and the famous Ridge to which it

Earl Grey's Last Message

H E lit so many fires in cold rooms," was the testimony of Earl Grey's son to his father, the former viceroy-General of Canada, and the words are amply confirmed by a recent book entitled "Albert, Fourth Earl Grey: A Last Word," by Harold Begbie. Some months before Lord Grey died he had been told by his doctor that he had not long to live, and this knowledge led to the desire to use his remaining time in bequeathing a message to his fellow-countrymen. His weak health necessitated a collaborator, and Mr. Begbie's book is the outcome.

Lord Grey thought that "a voice from the grave often gets a hearing," and his last words are far more important than this modest opinion suggests, for his honored career in various capacities and countries gives his utterances a deserved weight. His strong conviction was that, as Begbie says, "only sympathy and diligence are necessary to remove the economic evils which afflict mankind," and his life was a constant effort to "make things better." Everything in church and state was regarded as an opportunity for social service, and in particular two forms occupied his attention. Here are Lord Grey's own words:

"I have had two great passions in my life, the Empire and the welfare of the working classes. The Empire has been my religion. I believe that contains the world's greatest promise of peace. I think it can settle our domestic problems. Rescue our vast Empire from being at the disposal of our party system, give the working classes an intelligent conception of what it means, and you will transform the political conditions at home."

"This is a noble faith, and in a letter written by a lady who knew him well in Canada, it is remarked that Lord Grey the Empire meant a moral force rather than merely a vast area of land with millions of people."

Together with this intense love for belief in the Empire went the keenest desire to see better social conditions in Great Britain. He was strongly of opinion that with an intelligent use of the Empire there need be no poverty and no overcrowding. The present time of unrest it is refreshing to learn that Lord Grey had no fear of the use of Labor would be of political power, because of absolute confidence in "an Englishman's sense of justice and fair play." He was utterly opposed to anything on the weakness of Labor for the sake of political advantage. This was how he once put it when Governor-General of Canada:

"Tampering with the sovereignty of the people is, if unpunished, worse than the assassination of a monarch or a monarch can be replaced, but soon as men lose faith in one another anarchy comes knocking at the door."

This is an idealism that is far too common in politics, and yet if it were emphasized more strongly and judiciously it would have a great and salutary effect on party and national affairs. As Lord Grey himself said, "I wished to see established 'a democracy based on the idea of duty,'"

its name.

Before the battle of Vimy the Germans had many batteries of heavy artillery in the neighborhood of the village and of the adjacent Farbus Wood. After they were driven from the ridge across the plain toward Avion; and Mericourt they naturally supposed that the Canadian guns also would seek shelter behind the knoll on which Vimy stood and in the Farbus Wood. For months the enemy shelled Vimy and the Wood with their "heavies." The earth and the debris of the houses were churned up continually, and in the deeper shell holes the storm water formerly carried away by a willow-bordered brook accumulated after the course of the brook had been deflected by a chance shot.

The position of Vimy and the fertility of the soil around it make its restoration certain. The monuments to Canadian valor now rising at various points on the crest of the ridge where the German lines were broken on that fateful April day will prepare the traveller of the future who climbs the summit and descends into the village for the finest memorial of all—the new Vimy, with its cottage homes grouped around the little central square now littered with the hideous wreckage of war. Children will again play in the square unafraid of bomb or shell, and read the inscription on the walls of "The Mairie": "From Toronto to Vimy, in token of the days when Canadian troops fought here for enduring peace."

On the Still Hunt.

Many persons have commented on the manner in which Canadians keep on the still hunt after men who desire to get all the praise that comes from wearing a uniform without ever going into action. These men have not been often denounced by speakers or writers, but they are frequently checkmated whenever they attempt to claim honors that should be given to men who have actually done some fighting. An example of how this still hunt is carried on can be furnished in the case of a major, once a very high-handed recruiter, who went as far as England, and then returned to Canada when the privates of his regiment were drafted to France. He got appointed to a safe job of exhibiting pictures, with some men who have served and been wounded under him. Recently he visited Philadelphia, where he gave an interview which conveyed the impression when printed in the Philadelphia Ledger that he had seen active service. Within a week the Philadelphia Ledger received a number of letters from Canada giving the facts about the major's military career. Later he visited Baltimore, and the Baltimore Sun published an article telling how the officer had escaped without a scratch during the fifteen months' active service, though thousands of his comrades fell about him. The Toronto Evening Telegram punctured the article by publishing it with a sarcastic introduction. That is the quiet but effective manner in which Canadians do these things.

A Warning.

The Commission of Conservation issues a note of warning in connection with the lack of coal. "Unless all signs fail," it states, "the coal shortage next winter will be more acute than this winter, and every effort should be exerted to provide a supply of dry hardwood. Farmers and villagers will be expected to look after themselves, but in cities and towns the responsibility is devolving upon the municipal authorities. These should lose no time in organizing to have wood cut, hauled and

Soldier's View of Sky Pilot

A YOUNG Canadian volunteer who earned a commission for bravery but is incapacitated for active service, writing his story as "Private Peat," mentions the chaplain's standing among the men in the army.

As the religion of the Gurkha follows him to the battlefield, so in a different sense does the religion of the white man. We have our thoughts, our hopes, and our aspirations. Some of us have our Bibles and our prayer-books, some of us have rosaries and crucifixes. All of us have deep in our hearts love, veneration, and respect for the sky-pilot—chaplain, if you would rather call him so. To us sky-pilot, and very truly so, the man who not only points the way to higher things, but the man who travels with us over the rough road which leads to peace in our innermost selves.

It does not matter of what sect or of what denomination these men may be. Out on the battlefield there are Anglican clergy, there are Roman Catholic priests, there are ministers of the Presbyterian, the Methodist, the Baptist, and other non-conformist faiths. Creed and doctrine play no part when men are gasping out a dying breath and the last message home. The chaplain carries in his heart his comfort for the man who is facing eternity. We do not want to die. We are all strong and full of life and hope and power of doing. Suddenly we are stricken beyond mortal aid. The chaplain comes and in a few phrases gives us the password, the sign which admits us to the peaceful Masonry of Christianity. Rough men pass away, hard men go "west" with a smile of peace upon their pain-tortured lips if the padre can get to them in time for the parting word, the cheerful colloquial "best o' luck."

Does the padre come to us and sanctimoniously pronounce our eternal doom should he hear us swear? The clergyman, the minister of old time, is down and out when he reaches the battlefields of France. No stupid tracts are handed to us, no whining, and groaning, no morbid comments on the possibility of eternal damnation. No, the chaplain of to-day is a real man, maybe he always was, I don't know. A man who risks his life as do we who are in the fighting line. He has services, talks, addresses, but he never preaches. He practices all the time.

Out of this war there will come a new religion. It won't be a sin any more to sing rag-time on Sunday, as it was in the days of my childhood. It won't be a sin to play a game on Sunday. After church parade in France we rushed to the playing fields behind the lines, and many a time I've seen the chaplain umpire the ball game. Many a time I've seen him take a hand in a friendly game of poker. The man who goes to France to-day will come back with a broadened mind, he be chaplain or be he a fighter. There is no room for narrowness, for dogma, or for the tenets of old-time theology. This is a man-size business, and in every department men are meeting the situation as real men should.

Hand in hand with the chaplains

WOMAN WORKS 15 HOURS A DAY

**Marvelous Story of Woman's
Change from Weakness
to Strength by Taking
Druggist's Advice.**

Peru, Ind.—"I suffered from a displacement with backache and dragging

down pains so badly that at times I could not be on my feet and it did not seem as though I could stand it. I tried different medicines without any benefit and several doctors told me nothing but an operation would do me any good. My druggist told me of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took it with the result that I am now well and strong. I get

up in the morning at four o'clock, do my housework, then go to a factory and work all day, come home and get supper and feel good. I don't know how many of my friends I have told what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. ANNA METEELANO, 36 West 10th St., Peru, Ind.

Women who suffer from any such ailments should not fail to try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Parliament. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta also have no courts, and applications must be made to Parliament through the Senate Divorce Committee.

Opponents of any change in the system claim that divorce courts, with less expense, would increase greatly the number of cases. Statistics would seem to bear out this contention. Outside of Prince Edward Island, which has an almost spotless record, in proportion to the population, there have been far more divorces granted by the divorce courts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia than by the Dominion Parliament. Prince Edward Island has granted but one divorce from 1868 to the present time. This was in 1913.

Since 1868 there have been granted by the Nova Scotia divorce court 324 divorces. New Brunswick has granted 145 applications and British Columbia no less than 256. In recent years the crop of divorces in British Columbia has been growing. From 1909 to 1916 there were granted no less than 145. In addition in British Columbia there have been granted 13 judicial separations. Since Confederation the Dominion Parliament has authorized 298 divorces. Of these, 191 were to Ontario parties, 53 from Quebec; 21, Manitoba; 18, Alberta, 9, Saskatchewan and 6 were granted before the formation of Saskatchewan and Alberta as provinces.

Voting In England.

In the interesting debate in the British House of Commons respecting the amendment inserted by the House of Lords in the new Electoral Bill which would have the effect of including in the franchise Dominion soldiers serving in England, Mr. Herbert Samuel, late Postmaster-General, pointed out that any Canadian which had been here six months would be

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Toronto has become godmother to the village of Vimy, and when the time for restoration comes will do what is possible to give the villagers a fresh start in the old home. In Vimy, in many another village along the eastern front, the duty of the mother-city will be to recreate instead of restore. Of Vimy there is nothing left but a confused pile of shattered brick and mortar, interspersed with fragments of roof timbers and the wreckage of household furniture. When the Germans swept over northern France early in September, 1914, Vimy was hastily evacuated. It was agricultural rather than a mining village, the nearest coal pits being some distance to the east across the plain which stretches from the Vimy ridge toward Avion and Mericourt. The main road from Arras to Lens crosses the summit of the ridge just above Vimy, and runs through a detached part of the village known as Little Vimy. The railway also passed northeastward from Arras to Lens, and Vimy had rather an important position, which has been hammered by the guns into a tangled mass of steel supports and sheet iron roofing. The land around Vimy was fertile, and the growing of sugar beets was a profitable occupation. The village itself stood upon a round-topped knoll, with a stretch of low-lying land extending to the west between it and the famous Ridge to which it gave

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Two Thousand Miles Through Ice.

Although Sir Ernest Shackleton's ship, the *Endurance*, made a perilous voyage of 2,000 miles through pack ice in the Weddell Sea, scientific work never ceased. After three days' gale the ship was held fast, and then she drifted slowly on the ice to the northward. Finally she had to be abandoned.

Work of the scientific instruments, said Lieut. J. M. Wordie, who had charge of the oceanographic work, at the Royal Geographical Society, was considerably hampered by four inches of frost rime, and the position of the ship was tested by the stars.

When the ship was abandoned amid the pack ice, said Lieut. Wordie, the crew took to the boats, but it was some months before they could find a passage through the ice, and it was not until April, 1916, that, after many adventures, they were able to land on Elephant Island.

Lieut. Wordie spoke of two points of land in the Weddell Sea which had been named by their German discoverers, "Luitpold Barrier" and "Wilhelm Barrier." He thought the names ought to be changed to their English equivalents, "Leopold" and "William" Barriers, but the Admiralty insisted upon the first names being retained.

A Frank Criticism.

Henry James tells in "The Middle Years" about his most vivid recollection of a visit to George H. Lewes and George Eliot at their home at Witley, England. He was accompanied by Mrs. Greville, who unknown to him had lent to the famous authors a set of his own latest works. When leaving, Mr. James and Mrs. Greville were halted by Lewis with the exclamation, "Ah, those books—take them away, please, away, away!" "The sweep of Lewes' gesture as he turned to fetch the books," says Mr. James, "could scarce have been bettered by his actually using a broom." Of course neither Lewes nor George Eliot knew that their visitor was himself the author of the unread, unopened volumes.

A Long Journey.

After two years in the mud and trenches of Flanders, Thomas Atkins got his leave at last, and made what he conceived to be the best use of his holiday by getting married. On the journey back, at Southampton, he showed to the inspector his marriage certificate in mistake for his return railway pass. The official who chanced to be a Scot, studied it carefully, and then said: "Eh, mon, you've got a ticket for a long wearisome journey, but no on the South Western Railway."

Not So Bad.

"Paw doesn't keer for grand opery. We hear selections in vaudeville occasionally, but paw doesn't keer for it."

"Oh, hush now, maw. I prefer it to the trained dawgs."

playing fields behind the lines, and many a time I've seen the chaplain umpire the ball game. Many a time I've seen him take a hand in a friendly game of poker. The man who goes to France to-day will come back with a broadened mind, be he chaplain or be he a fighter. There is no room for narrowness, for dogma, or for the tenets of old-time theology. This is a man-size business, and in every department men are meeting the situation as real men should.

Hand in hand with the chaplains at the front is the Y. M. C. A. It is doing a marvelous work among the troops. The Y. M. C. A. huts are scattered all over the fighting front. Here you will find the padre with his coat off engaged in the real "shirt-sleeve" religion of the trenches. Here there are all possible comforts, even little luxuries for the boys. Here are concerts—the best and best known artists come out and give their services to cheer up Tommy. Here the padres will hold five or six services in an evening for the benefit of the five or six relays of men who can attend. Here are checkerboards, chess sets, cards, games of all sorts. Here is a miniature departmental store where footballs, mouth organs, pins, needles, buttons, cotton, everything can be bought.

"What's the place wid the red triangle?" asked the Irish soldier, lately joined up and only out, from a Scotch-Canadian who stood near by.

"You? D'ye mean to say ye dinna know the meaning o' thon? Why, mon, yon's the place whaur ye get a packet o' fags, a bar of six-inch chocolate, a soft drink and salvation for 25 cents."

Yes; we get all that in the Y. M. C. A. huts where the padre toils and the layman sweats day and night for the well-being of the soldier men. In some of the huts it is actually possible to get a bath. It is always possible to get dry.

Can folk wonder why we love the padres, why we reverence the Y. M. C. A.? Can folk wonder why men who used to look on such men as sissy-boys have changed their opinions? Can folk wonder that the religion which is Christian is making an impression on the soldier? Can folk deny the fact that this war will make better men?

OUR DIVORCE LAWS.

Some of the Objections to the Present Code.

A great many Canadians do not know why it is that we hear constant complaint about the divorce laws of the Dominion. Here are a few of the criticisms levelled at the code as it now exists. The chief objection to the present system comes from the western provinces on the ground of the expense. A divorce brought by anyone from the west is a most costly process, as the expense of bringing witnesses runs into hundreds, if not thousands of dollars. In addition to the objection of the cost, which it is claimed makes it a rich man's luxury, objection is taken to the mode of the court. It is claimed that Senators are not a suitable body to hear cases and that they, as well as members of Parliament, are swayed often by lobbyists.

It is also claimed that there should be uniformity throughout the whole of Canada. In 1869, when Confederation was formed the three Maritime Provinces had divorce courts of their own. They were allowed to retain these courts, and they still sit. British Columbia also had a divorce court and entered the union in 1871 on the understanding that its court would be retained. Ontario and Quebec not having divorce courts decided to have their cases reviewed by

9, Saskatchewan and 6 were granted before the formation of Saskatchewan and Alberta as provinces.

Voting In England.

In the interesting debate in the British House of Commons respecting the amendment inserted by the House of Lords in the new Electoral Bill which would have the effect of including in the franchise Dominion soldiers serving in England, Mr. Herbert Samuel, late Postmaster-General, pointed out that any Canadian which had been here six months would, as the bill stood, be enfranchised, and would even have the ballot papers sent to them if in France. "If our soldiers were quartered in Canada for six months would the Canadian Government give them Dominion votes?" he asked.

Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Minister of Education, thought that as the new electoral register would be a war register we should not have a worse Parliament because some thousand overseas soldiers participated in the next election.

Mr. Percy Harris thought Mr. Fisher's argument remarkable. Canada, for example, had prohibition. "Would Canadians who happen to be training here be entitled to elect a prohibition candidate, although the English electors held very different views?" he asked. "It would really prove a negation of representative Government, creating a bad feeling instead of good."

Mr. Fisher said that he thought at first that the clause was merely desired to cover soldiers and sailors resident here, but who were paid by the Dominions. He saw now this little parasol perhaps turning into a big umbrella.

Eventually the clause was referred for reconsideration, the understanding being that the House of Commons would welcome the clause enfranchising Dominion soldiers genuinely residing in England.

Birds Disappearing.

Up to the present there is no evidence of a single quail living, surviving the fierce snow blizzards that have fallen over Southwestern Ontario. Hungarian partridge are one of the few species that nature has prepared to battle severe elementary attacks, and in one of those favorable localities adjoining Point Pelee, Essex County, known as the reclaimed lands, Hungarian partridge were introduced a short time ago, and have proved their adaptability to their environment, but through lack, evidently, of attention in official duty, the song as well as the game birds and other valuable wild life have fallen before the cruel guns of the pot-hunting and merciless foreigners, who fearlessly combed out the last living being that was cherished by the sportsmen and a future asset to the farmers of that community.

A Caddy.

First Bluejacket—Hullo, mate, I thought you was ashore with the captain, playing golf.

Second Bluejacket—Well, so I was. It's like this 'ere. 'E gives me 'is sticks to carry, and then takes one and puts a lit' white ball on top of a bit o' sand, and, my word! He catches that ball a fair swipe. Must 'a' gone miles. Then 'e turns to me and sez, "Did yer see where that went to?" So I siz, smart like, "Out o' sight from the moment of him-pact, sir," an' 'e sez, "Go back on board, ye blinkin' fathead!"

Examined by X-Rays.

It has been found that reinforced concrete can be examined by X-rays so as to give a very clear indication of its internal structure and to show the condition of the ironwork after a considerable time.

At the Campbell House, Napanee, on
THURSDAY, MAY 2nd
DORENWEND'S of Toronto

invite you to their
display of the
newest creations
in artistic hair-
goods.

If your own hair
is thin, dull and
unbecoming, let
us demonstrate
just what can be
done to supply
your lack of hair,
and how perfectly
it is accomplished

**FOR LADIES:—Switches, Trans-
formations, Waves, Pompa-
dours, Chignons, Etc.**

FOR BALD MEN:—DORENWEND'S TOUPEE

will make you look years younger
and improve your health. Light as
a feather and undetectable on our
sanitary patent structure.

This display is for one day only
THURSDAY, MAY 2nd
Appointments can be arranged at
residence if desired.

**THERE IS NO CHARGE FOR A
DEMONSTRATION**

THE DORENWEND CO., OF TORONTO
LIMITED

Head Office:—103-105 YONGE ST.

INTOLERANCE.

By special request accompanied by
an orchestra will be shown at Woon-
derland Theatre matinee and night,
Thursday, April 25th.

D. W. Griffith's \$2,000,000 spectacle
"Intolerance," which the critics of
New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San
Francisco and other large cities have
proclaimed the most pretentious and
marvelous production ever shown on
any stage, will be the attraction at
Wonderland, on Thursday, April 25th,
with matinee at 2.15.

In "Intolerance" Mr. Griffith, by
presenting four stories almost simul-
taneously, an idea of his own, departs
from all known methods of dramatic
construction. In fact this novel mode
of expression is said to be the only
new idea in story telling for the stage
conceived by man in the last 2000
years.

"Intolerance" deals with four great
periods of world history and, though
its four stories are absolutely different,
yet the passions depicted in all are the
same. The victims of intolerance in
the thrilling story of modern Ameri-
can life have their prototypes in the
tale of France when Catherine de
Medici wrought the massacre of the
Huguenots; in that of Jerusalem
when the mobs demanded the sacri-
fice of the Nazarene; in the one about
ancient Babylon when the priests of
Bel avenged sights to their idol by de-
livering Babylon into the hands of
Cyrus the Persian.

The French scenes are said to be
like pages of Dumas come to life;
those of Judea like vivid paintings
of Tiscot; and no great pen or brush
has ever made Babylon the magnifi-
cent so real as the new art of which
Griffith is the acknowledged master.
Neither time nor expense were spared
to make this stupendous spectacle the
last word in cinema art and present-
ing the work to the public there is
further evidence of the producer's
ambition to achieve the unusual in
the playing of illustrative and significant
music. A company of stars of the
film world, a bewildering array of
participants in all sorts of scenes of
strife and celebration, love and
laughter, historic rites, feasts and re-
vels, contribute to the onward rush of
this master creation.

**CLIP THIS AND PIN
ON WIFE'S DRESS**

Cincinnati man tells how to shrivel
up corns or calluses so they
lift off with fingers.

Ouch ! ? ! ? ! This kind of rough
talk will be heard less here in town if
people troubled with corns will follow
the simple advice of this Cincinnati
authority, who claims that a few drops
of a drug called freezone when applied
to a tender, aching corn or hardened cal-
lus stops soreness at once, and soon the
corn or callus dries up and lifts right
off without pain.

He says freezone dries immediately
and never inflames or even irritates the
surrounding skin. A small bottle of
freezone will cost very little at any
drug store, but will positively remove
every hard or soft corn or callus from
one's feet. Millions of American women
will welcome this announcement since
the inauguration of the high heels. If
your druggist doesn't have freezone tell
him to order a small bottle for you.

Moved by Rev. Graham, seconded
by Coun. Lowry, that on the advice
of Dr. G. H. Cowan, Medical Officer
of Health, no action be taken con-
cerning the disposal of the garbage
of the town. Carried.

A By-law was passed amending the
By-law relating to the licensing of
billiard and pool rooms. Under the
new law licenses can only be granted
for a period of one month unless the
council, by resolution, grants it for
a longer period, the longest possible
time being twelve months.

The question of granting a pool and
billiard license to James Poilos was
taken up.

Moved by Coun. Stevens, seconded
by Reeve Graham, that a license for
three months be granted.

Moved in amendment by Coun.
Spencer, seconded by Coun. Boyes
that a license for one month be
granted.

Both of these motions was put and
declared lost.

Coun. McGregor moved that a
license be granted, but could get no
second to his motion.

It was then moved by Councillor
Steady and Stevens that a license for
two months be granted. This resolu-
tion carried.

ACCOUNTS....

The following accounts were ordered
paid:
E. Kelly..... \$ 15
T. H. Waller..... 7 0
F. E. VanLaven..... 24 7
Hydro Electric Commission..... 226 1
Bell Telephone Co..... 7 5

FILL THE MARKET BASKET !

During the spring and summer
months every able-bodied person who
is not in active war service ought to
get up earlier than is his custom at
work in the garden. There will be
few persons outside the tenement dis-
tricts of the cities who will not have
some kind of garden this year. The
success of the war garden, its value
as a contribution to the war, will be
measured entirely by the intensive
cultivation that the owner is willing
to give it. Good seed and fertilizer
are essential, of course, but they are
not of themselves sufficient to pro-
duce good results; and the gardener
who buys good seed and fertilizer and
then plants his garden only to neglect
it is in his little way a slacker. He
is not only not helping the cause of
conservation along, he is hinder-
ing it by wasting materials that in
possession of another might have been
three or four times as productive.

STRAND THEATRE

Monday and Tuesday
APRIL 22 and 23

Goldwyn Pictures
Present

MAE MARSH

in

FIELDS OF HONOR

THE CAST

Marie Messerean.....MAE MARSH
Helene..... Marguerite Marsh
Paul..... George Cooper
Hans Grossman..... John Wessel
Robert Vorhis..... Vernon Steele
Judge Vorhis..... Neil Moran
Mrs. Vorhis..... Maud Cooling
Lawrence Calthrop..... Ned Hay
Schwartzman..... Ed. Lynch

This time she is intensely
Dramatic
Don't miss seeing her.

Also Comedy Pictures.

REGULAR ADMISSION

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber,
April 15th, 1918.

Council met in regular session on
Monday evening. Mayor J. E. Robin-
son presiding.

Present—Reeve Graham and Councillors
Steady, Stevens, Spencer and
McGregor.

The minutes of the last regular
meeting were read and confirmed.

Coun. Boyes entered and took his
seat at the Board.

A communication was read from the
Hydro Electric Railway Association,
dealing with the question of electrify-
ing railways and soliciting member-
ship fee.

Ordered filed.

Coun. Lowry entered and took his
seat at Council Board.

A communication was read from J.
E. Madden, on behalf of his client,
Maggie Jane Gibbs, who was injured
by falling on the walk on the north
side of Bridge street, on March 21st.
She places her damage claim at
\$50.00, which includes her doctor's
bill.

Ordered laid on the table until un-
der the order of reports.

Rev. C. W. Demille appeared before
the council on the advisability of re-
newing the license of one of the pool



MAE
MARSH
IN
"FIELDS
OF HONOR"
GOLDWYN
PICTURES

Helene..... Marguerite Marsh
Paul..... George Cooper
Hans Grossman..... John Wessel
Robert Vorhis..... Vernon Steele
Judge Vorhis..... Neil Moran
Mrs. Vorhis..... Maud Cooling
Lawrence Calthrop..... Ned Hay
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MAE
MARSH.
IN
"FIELDS
OF HONOR"
GOLDWYN
PICTURES

This time she is intensely
Dramatic
Don't miss seeing her.
Also Comedy Pictures.

REGULAR ADMISSION

Matinee Saturday Afternoon 6c.

M. MAKER, - Proprietor.



The TRAIL BLAZER to greater Motor Car Value

From the standpoint of dollar for dollar value there's not a car made which offers more for your money than the famous Chevrolet Four-Ninety A.

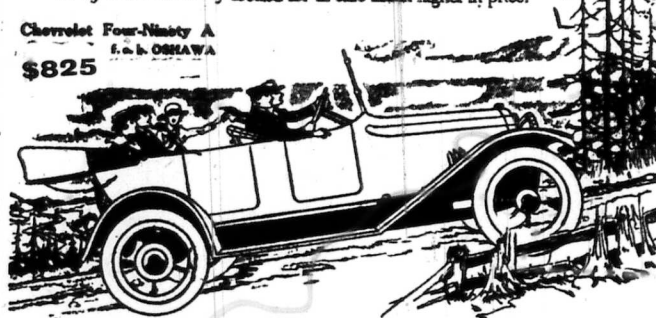
Before the Chevrolet was made in Canada, good cars were all high in price.

But our mammoth production and manufacturing efficiency enables us to sell the Chevrolet Four-Ninety A at a price much lower than its value when compared with other makes of cars.

With the surplus power developed by the famous valve-in-head motor the owner of a Four-Ninety A invariably is the "trail blazer."

Standard equipment includes speedometer, electric starting and lighting, ammeter, oil indicator light equipment, one man top, demountable rims, non-skid tires on rear wheels and many features usually looked for in cars much higher in price.

Chevrolet Four-Ninety A
C.A.B. OSHAWA
\$825



THERE ARE CHEVROLET MODELS IN ROADSTER, TOURING AND SEDAN BODIES
SEE THEM AT YOUR NEAREST DEALER

CHEVROLET MOTOR CO., of CANADA

OSHAWA, ONTARIO

LIMITED

C. A. WISEMAN, - Dealer, Napanee

Garden Seeds at WALLACE'S.

A 25c. bottle of Colorite will make your old straw hat like new—all colors—25c. per bottle at WALLACE'S

Full line of Stationery, Writing Pads, Envelopes, Books, etc.
M. PIZZARIELLO, Market Square.

A tube of Rexall's Catarrh Jelly quickly relieves colds in the head, catarrh and hay fever—25c. at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

Chase's Family Remedies for sale at WALLACE'S.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

seat at Council Board.

A communication was read from 'J. E. Madden, on behalf of his client, Maggie Jane Gibbs, who was injured by falling on the walk on the north side of Bridge street, on March 21st. She places her damage claim at \$50.00, which includes her doctor's bill.

Ordered laid on the table until under the order of reports.

Rev. C. W. Demille appeared before the council on the advisability of renewing the license of one of the pool and billiard parlors on Dundas street. It would appear from his remarks that the objections have all been created by the conditions which are allowed to prevail in the room. These conditions have caused many complaints and he was there to register his protest, and that of the members of his church, against the renewal of the license for this room. He spoke along the lines of utilizing the armories as a community centre for the people of Napanee and surrounding community. He was satisfied if energetic action was taken this commodious building could be secured, and intimated that steps would be taken along these lines this fall. Amusements, such as indoor baseball, basket ball, billiards, shower baths, and probably a plunge bath, could be arranged for, and instead of thus following, Napanee would thus blaze the trail for the providing of healthful recreation for the young men of this community.

Moved by Reeve Graham, seconded by Coun. Spencer, that this council make a grant of \$30.00 to Mrs. Gibbs, in full settlement of her claim against the town, said grant not to be construed as an admission of any liability whatsoever.

Carried.

Coun. Lowry reported to the council that the fence along the walk facing the old agricultural grounds was being removed by Mr. Paul, the present owner of the property. This removal makes this walk a dangerous thoroughfare without the protection of a fence.

Moved by Reeve Graham, seconded by Coun. Lowry, that Mr. A. E. Paul be requested to replace the fence which he has removed by one suitable to the council. Carried.

A deputation of farmers composed of Messrs. Walker, W. H. Cadman and C. Vandervoort addressed the council concerning the question of the weigh scales at the stock yards at the station. The whole sum and substance of their complaint is that they were not satisfied with the weighing at the station. They made no specific charges, but cited several cases where discrepancies had occurred between the weight of stock weighed on private scales and those weighed at the stock yards.

The deputation was given to understand that the council would deal with the question and endeavor to make everything satisfactory for the farmers who are the vendors.

The Market and Police Committee presented the monthly report of Chief of Police Barrett, which was adopted.

The Committee also reported that owing to the fact that the Committee had not met to discuss the question of a raise of salary asked for by the night constable, no action had been taken. Further time was given them to report.

Coun. Boyes reported that upon investigation, and upon information received, his committee had arrived at the conclusion that it would cost between \$400.00 and \$500.00 to purchase and install a proper plant for the steam cooking of the garbage of the town.

Considerable discussion took place over this question by all the members of council. The Medical Officer of Health, who was present also expressed his opinion.

as a contribution to the war, will measured entirely by the intense cultivation that the owner is willing to give it. Good seed and fertilizers are essential, of course, but they are not of themselves sufficient to produce good results; and the gardener who buys good seed and fertilizer and then plants his garden only to neglect it is in his little way a slack. He not only is not helping the cause of conservation along, he is hindered by wasting materials that in possession of another might have been three or four times as productive. To lay out your garden with mathematical accuracy and artistic eye, dig it deep and fertilize it well, narrow it and rake it and smooth it to plant it with care, to exult in the small green rows when they appear, to hoe and water and weed, thin out the plants that grow thick—there is no better occupation for the early morning or early evening hours, except indeed harvesting the crops when they ripen. To wait in the garden and to go to bed early means usually that you will up early to do some early work in the garden. It means a saving both ends of the day. It means doing not only the market basket, the barrels and the bins and glass jars; it means taking your and your family out of the vegetable market, and leaving for some fan that could not do any gardening food that you, if you had not laded with your hands, would have bought; it means relieving the ways of the necessity of keeping supplied with articles that you produce; it means helping to alive the bodies and the spirit of allies, and doing your share towards winning the war. Are not those reasons enough for conquering the sloth, the laziness of the morning, the apathy of late afternoon, for toiling and sweating and blistering and aching, and for being glad to undergo discomfort and weariness?

Fill the market basket, fill the barrels and the bins and the glass jars

British Food Controller Says Food Supply Is Up To Canada

There Never Was a Time When Food Was More Needed and the Allies Depend to a Vital Extent Upon the Dominion.

The following message addressed the Organization of Resources Committee has just been received:

London, April 5th, 1918
"In these stern days it is inspiring to learn that Ontario is tackling the food problem with resolute energy. The terrific pressure on our military front makes it all the more imperative that those behind the lines strain every nerve to defeat the enemy's avowed object of destroying the British Empire. Germany has first to starve the old country, the submarine campaign and then smash her land forces. She has tried to starve us and she will fail to smash us, but we cannot achieve victory without food. There never was a time when it was more needed. The Canadian farmer and Canadian farmhand now have the opportunity to make an effective reply to the enemy's present onslaught by their undivided energies to the increased production of those food staples for which we depend to a vital extent upon your great Dominion."

(Sgd.) RHONDE

IP THIS AND PIN ON WIFE'S DRESSER

Cincinnati man tells how to shrivel up corns or calluses so they lift off with fingers.

uch ! ! ! ! ! This kind of rough will be heard less here in town if the troubled with corns will follow simple advice of this Cincinnati doctor, who claims that a few drops of drug called freezone when applied tender, aching corn or hardened callus stops soreness at once, and soon the corn or callus dries up and lifts right without pain.

freezone dries immediately never inflames or even irritates the surrounding skin. A small bottle of one will cost very little at any store, but will positively remove hard or soft corn or callus from feet. Millions of American women welcome this announcement since inauguration of the high heels. If your druggist doesn't have freezone tell to order a small bottle for you.

oved by Rev. Graham, seconded Coun. Lowry, that on the advice of Mr. G. H. Cowan, Medical Officer of Health, no action be taken concerning the disposal of the garbage in town. Carried.

By-law was passed amending the law relating to the licensing of card and pool rooms. Under the law licenses can only be granted a period of one month unless the council, by resolution, grants it for a longer period, the longest possible being twelve months.

A question of granting a pool and card license to James Poilos was on up.

oved by Coun. Stevens, seconded Reeve Graham, that a license for pool tables be granted.

oved in amendment by Coun. McCrory, seconded by Coun. Boyes, that a license for one month be granted.

th of these motions was put and carried lost.

un. McGregor moved that no license be granted, but could get no second to his motion.

was then moved by Councillors McCrory and Stevens that a license for pool tables be granted. This resolution carried.

ACCOUNTS....

The following accounts were ordered:

Kelly.....	\$ 1 50
I. Waller.....	7 00
L. VanLaven.....	24 75
Electric Commission....	226 15
Telephone Co.....	7 50

ALL THE MARKET BASKET !

ring the spring and summer months every able-bodied person who is not in active war service ought to get up earlier than is his custom and go into the garden. There will be persons outside the tenement districts of the cities who will not have a kind of garden this year. The loss of the war garden, its value as a contribution to the war, will be understood entirely by the intensive cultivation that the owner is willing to give it. Good seed and fertilizer are essential, of course, but they are of themselves sufficient to produce good results; and the gardener who buys good seed and fertilizer and plants his garden only to neglect it in his little way is a slacker. It is not only not helping the cause of conservation along, he is hindering it by wasting materials that are in the possession of another might have been

COULD HAVE SAVED THOUSAND DOLLARS

Brown Sorry He Didn't Know About Tanlac Sooner—Gains 17 Pounds

"I have actually gained seventeen pounds by taking Tanlac, and my recovery has been a surprise to myself as well as all who knew of my dreadful condition," said Walter F. Brown, 132 Yorkville street, Toronto, recently. Mr. Brown, who has been a resident of Toronto all his life, was for many years a traveling salesman, and is now employed by the Robert Simpson Company. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, also of the Commercial Travelers' Association, and is highly respected by all who know him.

"If I could have had Tanlac five years ago," continued Mr. Brown, "I could have saved myself not only a world of suffering, but more than a thousand dollars, which I paid out for other treatment and medicines that failed to do me any good. I don't believe anyone ever had a worse case of stomach trouble than I had. In fact, I got so bad off I was given up to die by my family and friends, and had lost about all hope myself of ever getting well. Even the most delicate and dainty dishes failed to arouse my appetite, and the least bit of food of any kind caused me intense suffering. I would bloat up terribly with gas, had a mean, agonizing pain in the pit of my stomach, and was never free from headache. No matter what I ate my suffering was awful, and for over nine months at one time was on a light diet. Half the time I couldn't put on my boots or dress myself, because I didn't have the strength, and my desperate condition can be better understood when I say I had fallen off from one hundred and thirty-five pounds to only ninety-six. I was nothing but a frame of skin and bones, was so nervous I could hardly sleep, and felt so irritable and I didn't want anyone around me at all. Everything was done for me, it seems, that could be, x-ray photographs of my stomach were made, stomach pumps used and every treatment known, but no one seemed to understand my case, and I kept getting worse. After spending eight months in the hospital here to no avail, I was advised to go to Mt. Sinai hospital in New York, and I spent three months there, but still didn't improve one bit. I felt that life was hardly worth living, and lost all faith in medicines.

"One day while talking to my brother-in-law he asked me why I didn't take Tanlac, and I said, No; I have taken enough stuff, nothing will do me any good. But he insisted until I bought a bottle, and Providence was surely guiding me that day, for I firmly believe that was the move that saved my life. To say it is wonderful the way Tanlac has helped me doesn't half-way express it. I'm already feeling a thousand times better, and am on the road to health after five years of torture. I have already picked up from ninety-six to one hundred and thirteen pounds, and am looking and feeling better than I have in years. My appetite is fine, the gas and pain has all disappeared from my stomach, and I can eat most anything I want without the slightest inconvenience. My friends are simply amazed at my wonderful improvement. I have also told the physicians who did all they could for me what

The Gibbard Furniture Co'y.

[Limited.]

Finest Stock of Furniture Ever Shown in Napanee

and selling at Old Prices to clear out our present stock.

DINING ROOM SETTS

in Golden and Fumed Quartered Oak.

Full line of OAK DINING ROOM CHAIRS.

Don't lose sight of the fact that we carry the best line of DEVENPORTS made.

Kitchen Cabinets at special low prices.

Iron Beds \$3.75 up.

Our Mattresses are made specially for us out of Cotton Felt.

Open Saturday Evenings.

Freight prepaid on goods.

The Gibbard Furniture Co'y.

Notice to The Trade !

Order Your

Soft Drinks

From

The Lennox Beverage Works,

'Phone 275, Napanee.

Sole Agents for

THE NATIONAL BREWERIES Limited, -	Montreal, Que.
GRANTS SPRINGS BREWERY CO., -	Hamilton, Ont.
HAMILTON BREWING ASSOCIATION -	Hamilton, Ont.

2 1-2 p. c. Ale, Lager, and Porter.

Write for Prices.

We specialize in all kinds of

CARBONATED DRINKS

and ship to all local outside points.

THE LENNOX BEVERAGE WORKS,

East Street, - Napanee, Ont.

Rear of Daly's Tea Warehouse.

Try Our Unfermented Fruit Wines.

FOOD WASTE.

Willful waste of any food or food products is a waste resulting from carelessness.

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.

entirely by the intensive
vation that the owner is willing
give it. Good seed and fertilizer
essential, of course, but they are
of themselves sufficient to pro-
good results; and the gardener
buys good seed and fertilizer and
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plant it with care, to exult over
small green rows when they ap-
pear, to hoe and water and weed, to
out the plants that grow too
close—there is no better occupation
the early morning or early even-
hours, except indeed harvesting
crops when they ripen. To work
in the garden and to go to bed
y means usually that you will get
early to do some early work in
garden. It means a saving at
the ends of the day. It means fill-
not only the market basket but
barrels and the bins and the
s jars; it means taking yourself
your family out of the vegetable
ket, and leaving for some family
could not do any gardening the
l that you, if you had not labor-
with your hands, would have
ght; it means relieving the rail-
s of the necessity of keeping you
died with articles that you can
duce; it means helping to keep
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es, and doing your share toward
ing the war. Are not those rea-
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laziness of the morning, the
thy of late afternoon, for toiling
sweating and blistering and ach-
and for being glad to undergo
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and the bins and the glass jars!

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Upon the Dominion.

The following message addressed to
Organization of Resources Com-
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London, April 5th, 1918.
In these stern days it is inspiring
to learn that Ontario is tackling the
problem with redoubled energy.
The terrific pressure on our military
effort makes it all the more impera-
tive that those behind the lines shall
in every nerve to defeat the
enemy's avowed object of destroying
British Empire. Germany hoped
to starve the old country by
submarine campaign and then to
shatter her land forces. She has fail-
ed to starve us and she will fail to
shatter us, but we cannot achieve vic-
tory without food. There never was
a time when it was more needed.
Canadian farmer and Canadian
hand now have the opportunity
to make an effective reply to the
enemy's present onslaught by bending
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(Sgd.) RHONDDA.

...better, and am on the road to health
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the gas and pain has all disappeared
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amazed at my wonderful improve-
ment. I have also told the physicians
who did all they could for me what
I am taking, and they say they never
saw such a change in a man. I be-
lieve Tanlac has saved my life, and
deserves more than I will ever be able
to say for it. I will be glad to write
to anyone who wishes to verify this
statement, and tell them what Tanlac
has done for me."

Tanlac is sold in Napanee at WAL-
LACE'S Drug Store, and in Camden
East by R. J. OSTER.



The Red Cross Society

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Wartman's
beautiful home on East street, was
thronged with a happy crowd on
Monday evening, when a Patriotic
Euchre was given in aid of the
Prisoners-of-War Fund. The spacious
rooms were prettily decorated with
potted plants and ferns and afforded
ample accommodation for the eighty
guests. Mrs. J. W. Robinson won the
ladies' prize and Mr. Harold Ander-
son the gentlemen's and the Love-
hand; and through their kindness the
prizes were auctioned, making an ad-
ditional sum for the hostess. The
contributors in all amounting to
\$73.00.

Mrs. Wartman has been one of our
most faithful conveners since the So-
ciety was formed, having full charge
of the Prisoner-of-War Fund, and this
further assistance is greatly appre-
ciated.

The following shipment was sent to
Toronto last week:

60 sets of pyjamas, 60 property
bags, 54 towels, 42 stretchers caps, 6
dozen buttercloth handkerchiefs, 198
pairs of socks and a package of old
linen.

A donation of \$20 was cheerfully
given us by the members of the
Yakoo Club, for which we would ask
them to accept our hearty thanks.

A centrepiece, beautifully made by
Mrs. T. V. Anderson was raffled last
week and realized a handsome sum,
the tickets all being sold by herself.
Miss Ethel N. Roberts held the lucky
number.

A lace yoke kindly given by Mrs.
Walter Brown and a quantity of
handmade lace by Mrs. Robert Deni-
son will be raffled in aid of our fund.

We were pleased to accept on Sat-
urday a quantity of table delicacies
from Mrs. W. C. Scott and Mrs.
Laughlin, which sold immediately,
helping very much our finances for
the day.

The music at the Strand for the
last two weeks has been furnished by
Mrs. Freeman and Miss Cleall, both
kindly giving our Society their finan-
cial gain, for which we are most
grateful.

We acknowledge with thanks the
following:—A friend, \$25.00; The
Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church,
Hayburn, \$63.20, and a donation of
a number of stretcher caps from Mrs.
Snooks.

The usual work-meeting will be on
Saturday, when all are invited.

THE LENNOX BEVERAGE WORKS,

East Street, - Napanee, Ont.
Rear of Daly's Tea Warehouse.

Try Our Unfermented Fruit Wines.

FOOD WASTE.

Wilful waste of any food or food
products or waste resulting from care-
lessness or from imperfect storage
facilities, has been made illegal and
subject to penalties by Order of the
Canada Food Board. By the terms of
this Order, responsibility is laid upon
private citizens to see that no
food is lost by being kept too long
or kept in improper conditions. If a
private citizen has reason to believe
that a cold storage warehouse, store,
restaurant or hotel is wasting food
in any way, he has now the oppor-
tunity of making a complaint to the
municipal authorities with the knowl-
edge that the law is behind him.
At a time like this, when food is so
scarce in the world and so high in
price even in Canada where compara-
tive abundance still prevails, it is the
positive duty of the private citizen
to uphold the law against waste and
to carry out the full spirit of the
law in his own household and in his
daily routine.

In the past it has been the habit
of many people to complain bitterly
about lack of regulations in regard
to waste and to lay responsibility upon
the Dominion Government. The constant
remark was "Why does not the
Government do something?" The cold
storage in some far off city like
Winnipeg would develop some imper-
fection and some thousands of
pounds of food would be spoiled, then
immediately would arise the question
"Why doesn't the Government do
something?" The fact that local
initiative might "do something" was
slow to occur to many good people.
The new order against waste makes
it abundantly clear that the Govern-
ment has "done something". It has,
in fact, done all it could without
creating special and expensive ma-
chinery to do more. It has followed
the principle of local enforcement and
the decentralization of authority. It
has provided stiffness for those who
break the law against waste of food
and it has provided that prosecutions
be undertaken by local officers. Thus,
if the municipal health inspector or
any municipal officer discovers waste
in a local cold storage warehouse, he
lays the charge before a police magis-
trate or two justices of the peace
and; securing a conviction, secures
one-half the fine for his municipality.
Similarly in the case of a provincial
officer securing a conviction. The
penalties are fairly stiff ones. The
fines being limited to amounts be-
tween \$100 and 1,000 with the alterna-
tive of imprisonment up to three
months. If circumstances warrant it,
and wastefulness by neglect be flag-
rant, both fine and imprisonment
may be imposed.

Further, if local authorities learn
that food is being held when it
should be sold for fear of spoiling,
they have only to notify the Canada
Food Board. The Board is in its
turn, authorized to notify the offend-
er that the goods must be immedi-
ately sold and in default of obedience,
the Board itself may step in and
seize the goods and sell them.

Most people in this country realize
that there is a great war raging and
that people on whom the world de-
pends are in danger of starvation.
Some few apparently do not. This
new law will do much to teach them.

Send your developing and printing
to WALLACE'S Drug Store—satisfac-
tion guaranteed.

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.

We think we can please you.
TRY US.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc
PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

WE - WANT - NOW

A Reliable Agent in Lennox and
Addington County to sell Pelham
Peerless Fruit and Ornamental Fruit
Trees during Fall and Winter months.
Good pay, exclusive territory, free
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of the choicest Nursery Stock includ-
ing NEW varieties controlled by us.
Hands-on up-to-date selling equip-
ment and a splendid Canadian grown
stock to offer customers. We are not
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to PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toron-
to, Ont.

N.B.—Catalogue sent on request to
applicants for agencies or purchasers
of Nursery Stock.

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Cotton Seed Meal, Ruby Chop
Barley Feed, Cracked Corn,
Feed Wheat, Etc.

SEEDS

Timothy, Alsike, Clover, Alfalfa,
Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Etc.

Also Hen Supplies, Garden Seeds,
and Plants.

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FRUIT TREES and PLANTS

FOR SPRING PLANTING

We need no further introduction
than the fact that we have been in
the Nursery Business SIXTY-ONE
YEARS, and are now prepared to
meet existing conditions by offering
our high grade trees and plants di-
rect to customers at ROCK BOTTOM
PRICES.

Send for our illustrated circulars of
hardy varieties which you can order
direct and save the agent's commis-
sion, of which you get the benefit.
Our prices will be sure to interest you
and all stock is absolutely first-class
and true to name.

The Chase Brothers Co.,

of Ontario, Limited
Nurserymen

Established 1857

COLBORNE,

6-20

ONT.

Borah's Appeal to Every American To do His Duty

[The New York Times, of Sunday, March 24th, says: "Mr. Borah's address of last Monday, printed below, was the climax of a Senate debate over the fixing of wheat prices. It was hailed by those who heard it, as one of the most stirring and convincing utterances of an American leader since we entered the war.)

I have always believed from the very beginning of the war that the first breakdown in this great conflict will, if any breakdown comes, be in the industrial life and in the agricultural field. The military men who are engaged in taking care of that part of the program will see that we get sufficient men in uniform and that we get sufficient men to the front, but I am afraid they are not disposed to give sufficient attention to those things which are necessary to support the men who are in uniform and who are at the front. It is natural for those who are dealing with that feature of the situation to fasten their time and their attention upon the question of man power.

But, Mr. President, this is not, as most previous wars have been, a war merely of armies; it is a war of nations; it is a contention and a conflict between whole peoples, and not merely between great armies.

In former times, until the Revolution in France, wars were carried on by armies, which were often employed and dissociated or disunited in a marked degree at least from the nation itself. The war went forward and the battles were fought without very much strain or without very much readjustment of the national life. But this conflict is distinctly a war between nations. It is one people pitted against another. It calls for the resources and the energies and the powers of the people as a whole.

No man in this contest can be indifferent to the situation upon the theory that is not geared up to some activity in connection with the war. Whether he is upon the farm, in the workshop, in the factory, or in the law office, he is in some measure contributing, if he is doing his duty; or, if he is not doing his duty, he is menacing this great conflict in which we are now engaged. So it is incumbent upon us to see to it that we do not break down industrially and agriculturally, as much as it is to see that we do not fail to supply the proper men at the front in France.

Let us reflect for a minute, Mr. President, upon this situation as it now confronts us. It will appear more conclusively that this is a war between the nations, and the question of victory depends upon which is best organized and best united in spirit and in purpose, industrially and economically. That question will determine who shall win this great conflict.

Germany is now in possession of Middle Europe. Bulgaria, Rumania, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and a large portion of Russia are as completely a part of the German Empire as if national lines were wiped out. She has already realized one of the great objects and purpose of entering this war, which was to establish a Middle Europe, to get control of the vast resources in the centre of the Continent, and place herself practically in a fortified fortress in the middle of Europe. That is now largely a realization. While we still speak of Austria-Hungary and Turkey and Bulgaria and Rumania, they are as a matter of fact a part of the German Empire, and all orders proceed from Berlin.

The Kaiser is controlling the destinies of those nations as if they had been incorporated as a part of his empire. Germany is taking possession day by day of the resources of Russia; she either has, or will have before very many months shall have passed, control of all that portion of Russia which she desires to control. With her capacity for organization, her transcendent aptitude for efficiency, in control of Middle Europe, and with the natural resources of Russia behind her, this is not, indeed, a war between armies, but a war of nations. It will be determined according to the manner in which we organize ourselves industrially and agriculturally; how we stand

economically, and how, as a people, we are united in spirit and in purpose.

You may put upon the western front all the soldiers that you can build ships to carry, but if there is not behind them a united and determined people, aroused and thoroughly understanding the fact that we are all a part of the contest, we shall not be able to succeed in the end. We could do nothing in this contest that would more discourage the German dynasty than to demonstrate once and for all that we are a thoroughly united people, determined to sacrifice whatever it is necessary to sacrifice in order to crush the military power of that people.

And when we reflect further on some of the issues which are involved in the war; we are again led to understand how conclusively this is a contest between the two systems of government, two civilizations. We ought to get away, if we can, from the idea that it is a conflict over national lines in Europe; that it is a question of the redistribution of territory in Europe; that it is a question of securing compensation for injuries which have been done us; and understand that, whatever the cause was in the beginning, we have now arrived at a point where it is distinctly a conflict between two systems of government, between people and nations, and that one or the other will have to go down.

Mr. President, I read yesterday in The New York Times an article appearing within the last thirty days in a leading paper published in Germany, one of the responsible journals of that country, in which it discusses the things that it will be necessary for the United States to concede in the readjustment after the war. Among others, it declares unalterably against the Monroe Doctrine, and that neither Germany nor the other European countries with which Germany is associated can longer submit to that doctrine. It also declares against the immigration laws which inhibit certain immigrants coming to this country.

(Mr. Borah read portions of the German article, forecasting defeat of "the whole Anglo-Saxon race" and smashing of the Monroe Doctrine and "supplanting Anglo-Saxonism from its position of world dominion by Germanism.")

In other words, Mr. President, whatever may have been our opinion in the beginning of the war, both sides realize now that this is not only a war between great nations, involving the interests of all their citizens, but that it is distinctly a war between systems of government, and it is so recognized.

Mr. President, the German historian, Professor Meyer, in a book written since the beginning of the war in which he sums up the issues involved, or rather the issue, because it all resolves itself into one, uses this language:

"The truth of the whole matter undoubtedly is that the time has arrived when two distinct forms of State organization must face each other in a life-and-death struggle."

That is undoubtedly the understanding and belief of those who are responsible for this war. It is coming to be the understanding and belief of those who have had the war forced upon them. We have finally put aside the tragedy at the Bosnian capital and the wrongs inflicted upon Belgium as the moving causes of the war. They were but the prologue to the imperial theme. We now see and understand clearly and unmistakably the cause at all times lying back of these things. Upon the one hand is

the same design and made of the same stuff, but it broke upon the valor of Charles Martel's men. Tours. But the conflict was not conclusive. The elder Napoleon was assessed by the same dream of world dominion, the same passion for military glory, that now obsesses us against whom we war. But he, too, saw his universal sceptre depart with chance and fate, which sometimes won on the side of liberty, turned from him on the field of Waterloo. And now the issue is again made up, again this dream of world dominion, this passion for military glory, ments the souls of our would masters. And now again somewhere on the battlefields of Europe the same fate awaits the hosts of irresponsible power. In such a contest and with such an issue we cannot lose; it would not harmonize with the law of human progress.

It has been the proud belief some that not only would this result in greater prestige and greater security for free institutions, but that it would effectuate the spread of democracy throughout Europe. All hope for great things, for we lie in the ultimate triumph of free institutions, but we must not expect these things out of hand. The broods of nations struggling to be independent and free so often heard that part of the world and the heard no more, the story of Russia just now being written in content and blood, admonishes anew that republican road to safety and stability is encompassed by all kinds of trials and beset by countless perils. Democracy is the sweetest test character which can be put upon people, and must be learned and quired in the rigid school of experience. It cannot be handed whole complete to any people, though every member of the community were Socrates.

But what we have determined this crisis, as I understood it, is that we will keep the road of democracy open. No one shall close it. If a nation shall hereafter rise to the line requirement of self-government and choose to go that way, it shall have the right to do so. Above things we have determined, cost what it may in treasure and blood, this experiment here upon this Western Continent shall justify the faith of its builders, that there shall remain here in all the integrity of powers, neither wrenched nor made by the passions of war from within nor humbled nor dishonored by military power from without, the public of the fathers; that since challenge has been thrown down this is a war unto death between opposing theories of government are determined that whatever happens as a result of this form of organization, this way of state, this last great hope, fruition of 130 years of struggled toil, "shall not perish from earth."

So, Sir, stripped of all incident and confusing things, the proposition which our soldiers will help to decide is whether the theory of government exemplified in the dynasty of Hohenzollerns or the theory of government exemplified in the faith of Abraham Lincoln shall prevail.

After all a war of ideas, a clash of systems, a death struggle of ideas. Amid the sacrifice of war it is belief that the old order passeth such a contest there is little room for compromise. We can no more than Washington could have quitted Valley Forge. We can no more promise than Lincoln could have promised after Chancellorsville.

We can and should keep the clear of all selfish and imperious



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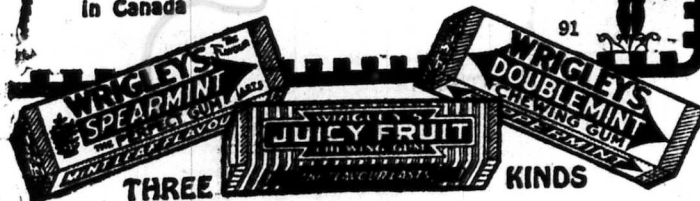
—send it to your friend at the front:

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The Flavour Lasts

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responsible for this war. It is coming to be the understanding and belief of those who have had the war forced upon them. We have finally put aside the tragedy at the Bosnian capital and the wrongs inflicted upon Belgium as the moving causes of the war. They were but the prologue to the imperial theme. We now see and understand clearly and unmistakably the cause at all times lying back of these things. Upon the one hand is Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the principles of human liberty which they embody and preserve. Upon the other hand is that peculiar form of State organization which, in the language of the Emperor, rests alone upon the strength of the army and whose highest creed finds expression in the words of one of its greatest advocates that war is a part of the eternal order instituted by God. We go back to Runnymede, where fearless men wrenched from the hands of power habeas corpus and the trial by jury. They point us to Breslau and Molwitz, where Frederick the Great, in violation of his plighted word, inaugurated the rule of fraud and force and laid the foundation for that mighty structure whose central and dominating principle is that of power.

It is that power with which we are at war to-day. Shall men, shall the people, be governed by some remorseless and soulless entity softly called the "State" or shall the instrumentalities of government yield alone and at times to the wants and necessities, the hopes and aspirations, of the masses? That is now the issue. Nothing should longer conceal it. It is but another and more stupendous phase of the old struggle, a struggle as ancient and as inevitable as the thirst for power and the love of liberty, a struggle in which men have fought and sacrificed all the way from Marathon to Verdun.

It seems strange now, and it will seem more extraordinary to those who come after us, that we did not recognize from the beginning that was the issue. Put, obscured by the debris of European life, confused with the dynastic quarrels and racial bitterness of the Old World, it was difficult to discern, and still more difficult to realize, that the very life of our institutions was at stake, that the scheme of the enemy, amazing and astounding, was not alone to control territory and dominate commerce, but to change the drift of human progress and to readjust the standards of the world's civilization. Perhaps, too, our love of peace, our traditional friendship for all nations lulled suspicion and discouraged inquiry. Be that as it may, there can be no doubt now.

Whatever the cause, however perverse the fates which bring us to this crisis, we are called upon not to settle questions of territory or establish new spheres of national activity, but to defend the institutions under which we live. Who doubts should we fail that the whole theory and system of government for which we have labored and struggled, our whole conception of civilization, would be discredited utterly? Who but believes that, should we lose, militarism would be the searching test of all Governments and that the world would be an armed camp harried and tortured and decimated by endless wars?

No; we can no longer doubt the issue, and, notwithstanding some discouraging facts, we must not doubt the result. We are simply meeting the test which brave men have met before, for this issue has been fought over and over again for 3,000 years. Islam's fanaticism was grounded in

Abraham Lincoln shall prevail.

after all a war of ideas, a clash of systems, a death struggle of ideas. Amid the sacrifice of war it belief that the old order passes such a contest there is little room for compromise. We can no more than Washington could have Q Valley Forge. We can no more promise than Lincoln could have promised after Chancellorsville.

We can and should keep the clear of all selfish and imper ambitions, but the issue itself be compromised. Cost what it in treasure and blood, the burden if by fate, has been laid upon and we must meet it manfully successfully. To compromise acknowledge defeat. The policy Frederick the Great which make of all human souls mere in a vast military machine, ar policies of Washington which make government the expressive the instrument of popular power contending for supremacy on battlefields of Europe. Just single, simple, stupendous issue side which all other issues in war are trivial, must have a ment as clear and conclusive as settlement at Runnymede or town. To lose sight of this fact miss the supreme purpose of the and to permit it to be embarras or belittled by questions of ten is to betray the cause of civiliz And to fail to settle it clearly conclusively is to fail in the vital and sublime task ever thru on a people.

We need not prophesy now victory will come. Neither is it fitable to speculate how it will If it is a real and not a sham we will have no trouble in recing it when it does come. What shall come in the bloody and triumph of arms or, as we through the overthrow and de tion of militarism by the people the respective countries, we do know. But that it will come we fidently believe. Indeed, if the ciples of right and the precept liberty are not a myth, we kno will come.

It has been said by someone it was not possible for Napoleon win at Waterloo, not on accou Bluecher, but on account of the changing laws of liberty and ju Let us call something of this fa our own contest. Let us go fo in the belief that it is not po in the morning of the twentieth tury of the Christian civilizatio militarism, for brute force triumph. It would be in conti tion to every law, human and l upon which rests the happiness preservation of the human fami would be to place brute force fi the Divine economy of thing would be to place might over and in the last and final stu that cannot be done.

No; we cannot lose. We must The only question is wheth shall, through efficiency and con and united action, win without necessary loss of life, unnce waste of treasure, or wheth shall, through lack of unity in and purpose, win only after f and unnecessary sacrifices.

It has often been said since th began, Mr. President, that a re cannot make war. I trample the trine under my feet. I scor faithless creed as the creed of co and traitors. If a republic c make war, if it cannot stand ordeal of conflict, why in the of the living God are our boy the western front? Are they th

Kodaks and supplies lon sal WALLACE'S Drug Store, agen Napanee. P.S.—Developing and ing done promptly.

the same design and made of the same stuff, but it broke upon the valor of Charles Martel's men at Tours. But the conflict was not conclusive. The elder Napoleon was obsessed by the same dream of world dominion, the same passion for military glory, that now obsesses those against whom we war. But he, too, saw his universal sceptre depart when chance and fate, which sometimes war on the side of liberty, turned from him, on the field of Waterloo. And now the issue is again made up, and again this dream of world dominion, this passion for military glory, torments the souls of our would-be masters. And now again somewhere in the battlefields of Europe the same fate awaits the hosts of irresponsible power. In such a contest and with such an issue we cannot lose; it would not harmonize with the law of human progress.

It has been the proud belief of some that not only would this war result in greater prestige and greater security for free institutions, but that it would effectuate the spread of democracy throughout Europe. We all hope for great things, for we believe in the ultimate triumph of free institutions, but we must not expect these things out of hand. The broken obs of nations struggling to be independent and free so often heard in that part of the world and then heard no more, the story of Russia just now being written in contention and blood, admonishes anew that the republican road to safety and stability is encompassed by all kinds of trials and beset by countless perils. Democracy is the sweetest test of character which can be put upon a people, and must be learned and acquired in the rigid school of experience. It cannot be handed whole and complete to any people, though every member of the community were a orator.

But what we have determined in his crisis, as I understood it, is that we will keep the road of democracy open. No one shall close it. If any action shall hereafter rise to the sublime requirement of self-government and choose to go that way, it shall have the right to do so. Above all things we have determined, cost what it may in treasure and blood, that his experiment here upon this Western Continent shall justify the faith of its builders, that there shall remain here in all the integrity of its powers, neither wrenched nor marred by the passions of war from within or humbled nor dishonored by military power from without, the Republic of the fathers; that since the challenge has been thrown down that his is a war unto death between two opposing theories of government, we are determined that whatever else appears as a result of this war this form of organization, this policy of state, this last great hope, this fruition of 130 years of struggle and toil, "shall not perish from the earth."

So, Sir, stripped of all incidental and confusing things, the problem which our soldiers will help to solve is whether the theory of government exemplified in the dynasty of the Hohenzollerns or the theory of government exemplified in the faith of Abraham Lincoln shall prevail. It is after all a war of ideas, a clash of systems, a death struggle of ideals. Amid the sacrifice of war it is our belief that the old order passeth. In such a contest there is little room for compromise. We can no more quit an Washington could have quit at Valley Forge. We can no more compromise than Lincoln could have compromised after Chancellorsville. We can and should keep the issue clear of all selfish and imperialistic

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Make a beauty lotion for a few cents to remove tan, freckles, sallowness.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply you with three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Squeeze the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle, then put in the orchard white and shake well. This makes a quarter pint of the very best lemon skin whitener and complexion beautifier known. Massage this fragrant, creamy lotion daily into the face, neck, arms and hands and just see how freckles, tan, sallowness, redness and roughness disappear and how smooth, soft and clear the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless, and the beautiful results will surprise you.

suffer and die for a miserable craft that can only float in the serene breeze of the Summer seas and must sink or drive for port at the first coming on of the storm? No; they are there to defend a craft which is equal to every conflict and superior to every foe—the triumph and the pride of all the barks that have battled with the ocean of time.

A republic can make war. It can make war successfully and triumphantly and remain a republic every hour of the conflict. The genius who presided over the organization of this Republic, whose impressive force was knit into every fibre of our national organization, was the greatest soldier, save one, of the modern world, and the most far-visioned leader and statesman of all time. He knew that though devoted to peace the time would come when the Republic would have to make war. Over and over again he solemnly warned his countrymen to be ever ready and always prepared. He intended, therefore, that this Republic should make war and make war effectively, and the Republic which Washington framed and baptized with his love can make war. Let these faithless recreants cease to preach their pernicious doctrine.

Sir, this theory, this belief that a self-governing people cannot make war without forfeiting their freedom and their form of government is vicious enough to have been kenneled in some foreign clime. A hundred million people knit together by the ties of a common patriotism, united in spirit and purpose, conscious of the fact that their freedom is imperiled, and exerting their energies and asserting their power through the avenues and machinery of a representative Republic is the most masterful enginery of war yet devised by man. It has in it a power, an element of strength, which no military power of itself can bring into effect.

The American soldier, a part of the life of his nation, imbued with devotion to his country, has something in him that no system or mere military training and discipline as applied to automatons of an absolute Government can ever give. The most priceless heritage which this war will leave to a war-torn and weary world is the demonstrated fact that a free people of a free Government can make war successfully and triumphantly, can defy and defeat militarism and preserve through it all their independence, their freedom, and the integrity of their institutions.

Jas. Gordon, the colporteur, has moved into his last winter's stand, in Davis & Coates' tin shop, in the Campbell House building. He will have his usual supply of Xmas and

GOVERNMENT FISH.

The attitude taken by the Liberal Opposition in the Ontario Legislature to the Government's fish proposals, namely that of suggestive critics, has now borne fruit. Mr. Charles Bowman (Lib. Mem. for West Bruce) who, for the last thirty-five years has been residing on the shores of Lake Huron and is consequently well acquainted with the fish industry, seriously criticised the Government's policy during the fish debate in the House. Mr. Bowman made himself clear that he did not question the importance of everything possible being done that would tend to increase and stimulate the production and consumption of fish in the province of Ontario during the war. His sole concern was lest the Government should defeat the very end it had in view by penalizing the fisherman and making it almost impossible for them to carry on a profitable business. The Government had quoted 8c. a lb. for trout and whitefish, the fishermen to supply the boxes and ice for shipping purposes at this price. In his speech Mr. Bowman maintained that this price would not give the fishermen a sufficient margin to make the business profitable, after allowing for the very heavy depreciation of plant which was entailed in this line of business.

Mr. Proudfoot, the Liberal Leader,

although supporting the Government's programme, urged upon the Minister the necessity of engaging expert assistance in carrying out the scheme, owing to the precarious nature of the fish business. He pointed out that \$200,000 had been set apart for carrying out the fish scheme, and considered the Government would be taking very considerable chances unless expert advice were secured.

No information could be obtained by Mr. Proudfoot during the debate, as to the purchase of cold storage accommodation. It now appears that the Government is going to utilize the warehouse and shipping organization of one of the largest wholesale fish dealers in Toronto. It is further understood that the Government has now decided to pay the fishermen 8c. a lb. but to supply the boxes and ice themselves. This means that the fishermen will receive 3c. a lb. more than was intimated at the time Mr. Bowman made his protest on their behalf in the House, leaving them a net receipt of 5c. a lb. on all fish turned over to the Government.

Under the licenses issued by the Government to fishermen, the Government is entitled to 20 per cent. of their catch.

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ment exemplified in the faith of Abraham Lincoln shall prevail. It is for all a war of ideas, a clash of systems, a death struggle of ideals. Amid the sacrifice of war it is our belief that the old order passeth. In such a contest there is little room for compromise. We can no more quit than Washington could have quit at Valley Forge. We can no more compromise than Lincoln could have compromised after Chancellorsville. We can and should keep the issue clear of all selfish and imperialistic ambitions, but the issue itself cannot be compromised. Cost what it may, treasure and blood, the burden, as by fate, has been laid upon us, and we must meet it manfully and successfully. To compromise is to acknowledge defeat. The policies of Frederick the Great which would make of all human souls mere cogs in a vast military machine, and the policies of Washington which would make government the expression and instrument of popular power are contending for supremacy on the battlefields of Europe. Just that single, simple, stupendous issue, beside which all other issues in this war are trivial, must have a settlement as clear and conclusive as the settlement at Runnymede or Yorktown. To lose sight of this fact is to miss the supreme purpose of the war, and to permit it to be embarrassed and belittled by questions of territory is to betray the cause of civilization. And to fail to settle it clearly and conclusively is to fail in the most vital and sublime task ever thrust upon a people.

We need not prophesy now when victory will come. Neither is it probable to speculate how it will come. It is a real and not a sham peace, and we will have no trouble in recognizing it when it does come. Whether it will all come in the bloody and visible triumph of arms or, as we hope, through the overthrow and destruction of militarism by the people of respective countries, we do not know. But that it will come we confidently believe. Indeed, if the principles of right and the precepts of duty are not a myth, we know it will come.

It has been said by someone that it was not possible for Napoleon to win at Waterloo, not on account of his defeat, but on account of the unchanging laws of liberty and justice. Let us call something of this faith to our own contest. Let us go forward with the belief that it is not possible in the morning of the twentieth century of the Christian civilization for militarism, for brute force to triumph. It would be in contravention to every law, human and Divine, on which rests the happiness and preservation of the human family. It would be to place brute force first in the Divine economy of things. It would be to place might over right, and in the last and final struggle it cannot be done.

Therefore we cannot lose. We must win. The only question is whether we will, through efficiency and concerted united action, win without unnecessary loss of life, unnecessary waste of treasure, or whether we will, through lack of unity in spirit and purpose, win only after fearful unnecessary sacrifices.

It has often been said since the war began, Mr. President, that a republic cannot make war. I trample the doctrine under my feet. I scorn the thoughtless creed as the creed of cowards and traitors. If a republic cannot make war, if it cannot stand the ordeal of conflict, why in the name of the living God are our boys on the western front? Are they there to

be demonstrated fact that a free people of a free Government can make war successfully and triumphantly, can defy and defeat militarism and preserve through it all their independence, their freedom, and the integrity of their institutions.

Jas. Gordon, the colporteur, has moved into his last winter's stand, in Davis & Coates' tin shop, in the Campbell House building. He will have his usual supply of Xmas and other literature. Call and see him.

52-tf

Practice prompt answering yourself and make it a rule in your business.

The Bell Telephone Co. of Canada



The Ford Saves the Hay and Oats the Horses Eat

IT HAS been estimated that five acres of land are required to maintain one horse for a year, and that the same five acres would produce nearly enough food for two people. If 50,000 Canadian farmers each replaced one horse with a Ford, 250,000 acres would be added to the Nation's source of food supply and enough extra food made available to feed 100,000 people.

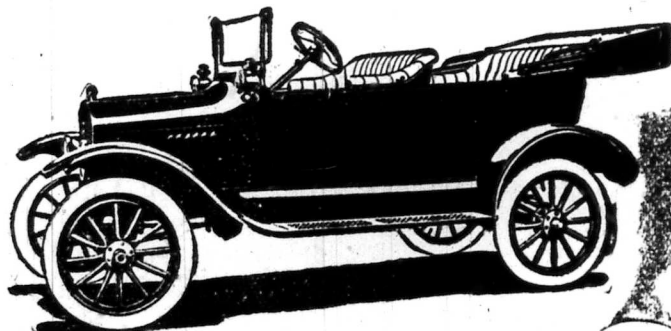
Just think what a great service this means to the country at the present time and the benefit to the farmers from the sale of food produced on this acreage.

A Ford car also saves the farmer a week or more of valuable time each year, which can be used for further productive work. The Ford travels three times as fast as a horse and rig—costs less to run and keep, and is far easier to take care of. With labor so scarce and high priced, time means money, so do not delay in getting your Ford.

Ford

Touring	- -	\$595
Runabout	- -	\$575
Coupe	- -	\$770
Sedan	- -	\$970
Chassis	- -	\$535
One-ton Truck		\$750

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 LLACE'S Drug Store, agents in
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 done promptly.



*A Tale of Youth
and Summer
Time and The
Baxter Family
Especially
William*

**By BOOTH
TARKINGTON**

Copyright, 1915, 1916, by Metropolitan Magazine.

"She use 'at suit on extry waituhs when she got some on her hands what ain't got no waituh suit. 'You wear 'at suit, Fanny say, 'an' you be good 'nouncer, 'cause you a fine, big man an' got a big, gran' voice. 'Nen you learn befo' long be a waituh, Genesis, an' git dolluh an' half ev'y even' you waitin', 'sides all 'at money you make cuttin' grass daytime.' Well, suh, I's stan' day 'at 'at nouncin' v'y nex' night. White lady an' ge'l'mun walk todes my do', I step up to 'em—I step up to 'em this away."

Here Genesis found it pleasant to present the scene with some elaboration. He dropped the handle of the freezer, rose, assumed a stately but ingratiating expression and "stepped up" to the imagined couple, using a pacing and rhythmic gait.

Then, bending graciously, as though the persons addressed were of dwarfish stature, "Scuse me," he said, "but kin I please be so p'lite as to 'quiah yo' name?" For a moment he listened attentively, then nodded, and, returning with the same aristocratic undulations to an imaginary doorway near the freezer, "Misto an' Missuz Orlosko Rinktum!" he proclaimed sonorously.

Jane looked at him thoughtfully. "Do you like it better than cuttin' grass, Genesis?" she asked.

He paused to consider. "Yes'm—when ban' play all lem tunes! My goo'ness, do soun' gran'!"

"You can't do it tonight, though, Genesis," said Jane. "You haf to be quiet on Sunday nights, don't you?"

"Yes'm. Ain't got no mo' kaytunum till nex' Friday even'."

"Oh, I bet that's the party for Miss Pratt at Mr. Parcher's!" Jane cried. "Didn't I guess right?"

"Yes'm. I reckon I'm a-goin' a see one yo' fam'ly 'at night—see him dancin', wait on him at ref-eshmuuns."

Jane's expression became even more serious than usual. "Willie? I don't know whether he's goin', Genesis."

"Lan' name!" Genesis exclaimed. "He die ef he don't git invite to 'at ball!"

"Oh, he's invited!" said Jane. "Only I think maybe he won't go."

"My goo'ness! Why ain't he goin'?"

Jane looked at her friend studiously before replying. "Well, it's a secret," she said finally, "but it's a very interesting one, an' I'll tell you if you never tell."

"Yes'm; I ain't tellin' nobody."

Jane glanced round, then stepped a little closer and told the secret with the solemnity it deserved. "Well, when

py inspiration she was able to complete her simile with remarkable accuracy. "He'd look like the way Clematis looks at people! That's just exactly the way he'd look, Genesis; when he was walkin' with Miss Pratt."

CHAPTER XV. Fathers Forget.

JANE nodded repeatedly for emphasis, and Genesis shook his head to show that he was as deeply impressed as she wished him to be. "I guess," she added after a pause—"I guess Willie didn't hear anything you an' I talked about him or clo'es or anything."

She was mistaken in part. William had caught no reference to himself, but he had overheard something, and he was now alone in his room thinking about it almost feverishly. "A secon' ban' sto' ovuh on the avynoo, where they got swallertail suits all way f'm sevum dolluhs to nineteen dolluhs an ninety-eight cents."

Miss Pratt, that magic girl, was going home.

To the competent twenties, hundreds of miles suggesting no impossibilities, such departures may be rending, but not tragic. Implacable, the difference to seventeen! Miss Pratt was going home, and seventeen could not follow. It could only mourn upon the lonely shore, tracing little angelic footprints left in the sand.

William decided to make one final appeal before he resorted to measures which the necessities of despair had caused him to contemplate.

Descending from his room, he found his father and mother still sitting upon the front porch.

"Father," he said in a loud voice, "I have come to!"

"Dear me!" Mrs. Baxter exclaimed, not perceiving that she was interrupting an intended oration. "Willie, you do look pale!"

But William persisted heroically. "Father," he said, "father, I have come to!"

"What on earth's the matter with you?" Mr. Baxter ceased to fan himself. Mrs. Baxter stopped rocking, and both stared.

"Father," he began once more, "I have come—I have come to—to place before you something I think it's your duty as my father to undertake."

"My soul!" said Mr. Baxter.

Here William drew a long breath.

"I have thought over this step, because there comes a time to every young man when they must lay a step

Mrs. Baxter looked thoughtful. "Of course," she suggested with some timidity. "\$40 isn't a great deal of money, and a ready made suit, just to begin with!"

Naturally, Mr. Baxter perceived whither she was drifting. "Forty dollars isn't a thousand," he interrupted, "but what you want to throw it away for? One reason a boy of seventeen oughtn't to have evening clothes is the way he behaves with any clothes. Forty dollars! Why, only this summer he sat down on Jane's open paint box twice in one week!"

"Well, Miss Pratt is going away, and the dance will be her last night. I'm afraid it would really hurt him to miss it. I remember once, before we were engaged—that evening before papa took me abroad, and you!"

"It's no use, mamma," he said. "We were both in the twenties—why, I was six years older than Willie even then! There's no comparison at all. I'll let him order a dress suit on his twenty-first birthday and not a minute before. I don't believe in it, and I intend to see that he gets all this stuff out of his system. He's got to learn some hard sense!"

Mrs. Baxter shook her head doubtfully, but she said no more. Perhaps she regretted a little that she had caused Mr. Baxter's evening clothes to be so expansively enlarged, for she looked rather regretful. She also looked rather incomprehensible, not to say cryptic, during the long silence which followed, and Mr. Baxter resumed his rocking, unaware of the fixity of gaze which his wife maintained upon him, a thing the most loyal will do sometimes.

The incomprehensible look disappeared before long, but the regretful one was renewed in the mother's eyes whenever she caught glimpses of her son that day and at the table, where William's manner was gentle, even toward his heartless father.

Underneath that gentleness the harried self of William was no longer debating a desperate resolve, but had fixed upon it, and on the following afternoon Jane chanced to be a witness of some resultant actions. She came to her mother with an account of them.

"Mamma, what you s'pose Willie wants of those two ole market baskets that were down cellar?"

"Why, Jane?"

"Well, he carried 'em in his room, an' then he saw me lookin', an' he said, 'G'way from here!' an' shut the door. He looks so funny! What's he want of those ole baskets, mamma?"

"I don't know. Perhaps he doesn't even know himself, Jane."

But William did know definitely. He had set the baskets upon chairs, and now, with pale determination, he was proceeding to fill them. When his task was completed the two baskets contained:

One heavyweight winter suit of clothes, one lightweight summer suit of clothes, one cap, one straw hat, two pairs of white flannel trousers, two madras shirts, two flannel shirts, two silk shirts, seven soft collars, three silk neckties, one crocheted tie, eight pairs of socks, one pair of patent leather shoes, one pair of tennis shoes, one overcoat, some underwear.

One two foot shelf of books, consisting of several sterling works upon mathematics, in a damaged condition; five of Shakespeare's plays, expurgated for schools and colleges and also damaged; a work upon political economy and another upon the science of physics; Webster's Collegiate Dictionary

INTESTINAL PARALYSIS

**"Fruit-a-tives" Quickly
Relieved This Chronic Trouble**

589 CASGRAIN STREET, MONTREAL.

"In my opinion, no other medicine is so curative for Constipation and Indigestion as 'Fruit-a-tives'."

I was a sufferer from these complaints for five years, and my sedentary occupation, Music, brought about a kind of *Intestinal Paralysis*, with nasty Headaches, belching gas, drowsiness after eating, and pain in the back.

I was induced to try 'Fruit-a-tives' and now for six months I have been entirely well". A. ROSENBERG

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

That evening after dinner he was dressed to his father an impassioned appeal for \$3.60, laying such stress pathos on his principal argument that if he couldn't have a dress suit, least he ought to be given \$3.60. Mr. Baxter was moved in the direction of consent, but not far enough. "I like to let you have it, Willie," he said, excusing himself for refusal, "but your mother felt she oughtn't to do it unless you'd say what you wanted it for, as I'm sure she wouldn't like me to do it." On Friday William disappeared after breakfast and did not return lunch.

Mrs. Baxter was troubled. During the afternoon she glanced often from the open window of the room where she had gone to sew, but the peaceful



With Pale Determination He Was Proceeding to Fill Them.

neighborhood continued to be peaceful and no sound of the harassed footsteps of William echoed from the pavement. However, she saw Genesis arrive (his weekday costume) to do some weeding and Jane immediately skip for mingled purposes of observation

"Oh, he's invited!" said Jane. "Only I think maybe he won't go."

"My goodness! Why ain't he goin'?" Jane looked at her friend studiously before replying. "Well, it's a secret," she said finally, "but it's a very interesting one, an' I'll tell you if you never tell."

"Yes'm; I ain't tellin' nobody." Jane glanced round, then stepped a little closer and told the secret with the solemnity it deserved. "Well, when Miss Pratt first came to visit Miss May Patcher, Willie used to keep papa's evening clo'es in his window seat, an' mamma wondered what had become of 'em. Then, after dinner, he'd slip up there an' put 'em on him an'

go out through the kitchen an' call on Miss Pratt.

"Then mamma found 'em, an' she thought he oughtn't to do that, so she didn't tell him or anything, an' she didn't even tell papa, but she had the tailor make 'em ever an' ever so much bigger, 'cause they were gettin' too tight for papa. An, well, so after that, even if Willie could get 'em out o' mamma's clo'es closet where she keeps 'em now, he'd look so funny in 'em he couldn't wear 'em. Well, an' then he couldn't go to pay calls on Miss Pratt in the evening since then, because mamma says after he started to go there in that suit he couldn't go without it, or maybe Miss Pratt or the other ones that's in love of her would think it was pretty queer an' maybe kind of expect it was papa's all the time.

"Mamma says she thinks Willie must have worried a good deal over reasons to say why he'd always go in the daytime. After that an' never came in the evening. An' now they're goin' to have that party, an' she says he's been gettin' paler an' paler every day since he heard about it. Mamma says he's pale some because Miss Pratt's goin' away, but she thinks it's a good deal more because—well, if he would wear those evening clo'es just to go callin', how would it be to go to that party an' not have any? That's what mamma thinks—an', Genesis, you promised you'd never tell as long as you live!"

"Yes'm; I ain't tellin'." Genesis chuckled. "I'm a-goin' a git me one nem waituh suits befo' long mysef, so's I kin quit wearin' 'at ole Henry Gimlet suit what b'long to Fanny, an' have me a privit suit o' my own. They's a secon'han' sto' ovah on the avynoo, where they get swallertail suits all way f'm sevum dollubs to nineteem dollubs an' ninety-eight cents. I'm a—"

Jane started, interrupting him. "Sh!" she whispered, laying a finger warningly upon her lips.

William had entered the yard at the back gate and, approaching over the lawn, had arrived at the steps of the porch before Jane perceived him. She gave him an apprehensive look, but he passed into the house absently, not even flinching at sight of Clematis. And Mrs. Baxter was right—William did look pale.

"I guess he didn't hear us," said Jane when he had disappeared into the interior. "He acks awful funny!" she added thoughtfully. "First when he was in love of Miss Pratt he'd be mad about some'n almost every minute he was home.

"Couldn't anybody say anything to him but he'd just behave as if it was frightful, an' then if you'd see him out walkin' with Miss Pratt—well, he'd look like—like"—Jane paused. Her eye fell upon Clematis, and by a hap-

you?" Mr. Baxter ceased to fan him self. Mrs. Baxter stopped rocking, and both stared.

"Father," he began once more. "I have come—I have come to—to place before you something I think it's your duty as my father to undertake."

"My soul!" said Mr. Baxter. Here William drew a long breath. "I have thought over this step, because there comes a time to every young man when they must lay a step before their father before something happens that they would be sorry for I have thought this undertaking over, and I am certain it would be your honest duty."

"My soul!" gasped Mr. Baxter. "I thought I knew you pretty well, but you talk like a stranger to me! What is all this? What you want?"

"A dress suit!" said William. He was surprised and hurt to find his father utter a wordless shout in tone of wondering derision.

"I have more to say"—William began.

But Mr. Baxter cut him off. "A dress suit!" he cried. "Well, I'm glad you were talking about something, because I honestly thought it must be too much sun!"

"Father, I got to have one. I got to have one right away!" The urgency in William's voice was almost tearful. "I don't ask you to have it made or to go to expensive tailors, but there's plenty of good ready made ones that only cost about \$40. They're advertised in the paper. Father, wouldn't you spend just \$40? I'll pay it back when I'm in business. I'll work!"

Mr. Baxter waved all this aside. "It's not the money. It's the principle I'm standing for, and I don't intend"—

"Father, won't you do it?"

"No, I will not!"

William saw that sentence had been passed and all appeals for a new trial denied. He choked and rushed into the house without more ado.

"Poor boy!" his mother said.

"Poor boy nothing!" fumed Mr. Baxter. "He's about lost his mind over



"Father, I got to have one!"

that Miss Pratt. I guess he can wear the kind of clothes most of the other boys wear, the kind I wore at parties. What's the world getting to be like? Seventeen years old and throws a fit because he can't have a dress suit!"

silk shirts, seven soft collars, three silk neckties, one crocheted tie, eight pairs of socks, one pair of patent leather shoes, one pair of tennis shoes, one overcoat, some underwear.

One two foot shelf of books, consisting of several sterling works upon mathematics, in a damaged condition; five of Shakespeare's plays, expurgated for schools and colleges and also damaged; a work upon political economy and another upon the science of physics; Webster's Collegiate Dictionary; "How to Enter a Drawing Room and Five Hundred Other Hints;" "Witty Sayings From Here and There;" "Lorna Doone;" "Quentin Durward;" "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," a very old copy of "Moths," and a small Bible.

William spread handkerchiefs upon the two overbulging cargoes, that their nature might not be disclosed to the curious, and, after listening a moment at his door, took the baskets, one upon each arm, then went quickly down the stairs and out of the house, out of the yard and into the alley.

After an absence of about two hours he returned empty handed and anxious. "Mother, I want to speak to you," he said, addressing Mrs. Baxter in a voice which clearly proved the strain of these racking days. "Please send Jane away. I can't talk about important things with a child in the room."

Jane naturally wished to stay, since he was going to say something important. "Mamma, do I haf to go?"

"Just a few minutes, dear."

Jane walked submissively out of the door, leaving it open behind her. Then, having gone about six feet farther, she halted and, preserving a breathless silence, consoled herself for her banishment by listening to what was said, hearing it all as satisfactorily as if she had remained in the room.

"Mother," said William, with great intensity, "I want to ask you please to lend me \$3.60."

"What for?"

"Mother, I don't feel I can discuss it any. I simply ask you, Will you lend me \$3.60?"

Mrs. Baxter laughed gently. "I don't think I could, Willie, but certainly I should want to know what for."

"Mother, I am going on eighteen years of age, and when I ask for a small sum of money like \$3.60 I think I might be trusted to know how to use it for my own good without having to answer questions like a ch"—

"Why, Willie," she exclaimed, "you ought to have plenty of money of your own! You ought to have plenty left out of that old junk and furniture I let you sell last month. You had over \$9!"

"That was five weeks ago," William explained wearily.

"But you certainly must have some of it left. Why, it was more than \$9. I believe! I think it was nearer ten. Surely you haven't"—

"Ye gods!" cried the goaded William. "A man going on eighteen years old ought to be able to spend \$9 in five weeks without everybody's acting like it was a crime! Mother, I ask you the simple question, Will you please lend me \$3.60?"

She shook her head gently. "You see, dear, I'm afraid the reason you don't tell me is because you know that I wouldn't give it to you if I knew what you wanted it for."

William left in such a preoccupation that he passed the surprised Jane in the hall without suspecting what she had been doing.



With Pale Determination He Was Proceeding to Fill Them.

neighborhood continued to be peace and no sound of the harassed foot of William echoed from the pavement. However, she saw Genesis arrive in his weekday costume) to do some washing and Jane immediately skip for mingled purposes of observation and conservation.

"What do they say?" thought Mrs. Baxter, observing that both Jane and Genesis were unusually animated. After an exciting half hour Jane was flying to her mother, breathless.

"Mamma," she cried, "I know what Willie is! Genesis told me, 'cause saw him while he was doin' it."

"Doing what? Where?"

"Mamma, listen! What you think Willie's doin'? I bet you can't g"—

"Jane!" Mrs. Baxter spoke sharply. "Tell me what Genesis said at once!"

"Yes'm. Willie's sittin' in a lum yard that Genesis comes by on his way from over on the avynoo where all the colored people live, an' I countin' knotholes in shingles."

"Yes'm," the excited girl went on. "Genesis knows all about it, 'cause he was thinkin' of doin' it himself only he says it would be too silly. This is the way it is, mamma—listen, mamma, because this is just exactly the way it is: Well, this lumber yard man got into some sort of a fuss 'cause he bought millions an' millions of shingles, mamma, that had many knots in, an' the man don't want to pay for 'em, or else the store where he bought 'em won't take 'em because they got to prove how many shingles are bad. That's what Willie doin'."

"Every time he comes to a bad shingle, mamma, he puts it someway else, or some'n like that, mamma, every time he's put a thousand shingles in this other place they get him 6 cents. He gets the 6 cents keep, mamma, an' that's what been doin' all day."

CHAPTER XVI.

Clothes Make the Man.

"Oh, but that's nothing, mamma. Just you wait till you see the rest!" continued Jane. "That part of it isn't a thing a tall, mamma! You would hardly notice that part of it if you knew the other part of it, mamma." "Jane, I want to know everything," Genesis told you," said her mother. "Well, I am tellin' it, mamma," Jane protested. "I'm just beginning to tell it. I can't tell it unless there's a ginnin', can I?"

"Try your best to go on, Jane." "Yes'm. Well, Genesis says—Mamma!" Jane interrupted herself with a little outcry. "Oh, I bet that's what he had those two market baskets for, sir! That's just what he wanted, an' then he needed the rest of 'em money, an' you an' papa wouldn't let him any, an' so he began countin' shingles today 'cause tonight's the night the party, an' he just has to have 'em." Mrs. Baxter, who had risen to her feet, recalled the episode of the baskets and sank into a chair. "How Genesis know Willie wanted \$40? If Willie's pawned something, how

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quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and the throat and lungs.

INTESTINAL PARALYSIS

"Fruit-a-lives" Quickly
Believed This Chronic Trouble

589 CASGRAIN STREET, MONTREAL.
"In my opinion, no other medicine
so curative for Constipation and
digestion as 'Fruit-a-lives'.
I was a sufferer from these com-
plaints for five years, and my
dentary occupation, Music, brought
out a kind of Intestinal Paralysis;
with nasty Headaches, belching gas,
ownness after eating, and pain in
the back.
I was induced to try 'Fruit-a-lives'
and now for six months I have been
tiredly well". A. ROSENBERG.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.
at all dealers or sent postpaid by
Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

That evening after dinner he ad-
vised to his father an impassioned
deal for \$3.60, laying such stress of
his on his principal argument that
he couldn't have a dress suit at
that he ought to be given \$3.60 that
Baxter was moved in the direction
of consent, but not far enough. "I'd
like to let you have it, Willie," he said,
using himself for refusal, "but your
father felt she oughtn't to do it unless
I'd say what you wanted it for, and
sure she wouldn't like me to do it."
On Friday William disappeared aft-
er breakfast and did not return to
the house.

Mrs. Baxter was troubled. During
afternoon she glanced often from
open window of the room where
had gone to sew, but the peaceful



Pale Determination He Was Proceeding to Fill Him.

neighborhood continued to be peaceful,
no sound of the harassed footsteps
William echoed from the pavement.
However, she saw Genesis arrive (in
weekday costume) to do some weed-
ing and Jane immediately skip forth
mixed purposes of observation

Genesis know that? Did Willie tell
Gen?"

"Oh, no, mamma, Willie didn't want
\$40—only fourteen!"

"But he couldn't get even the cheap-
est ready made dress suit for \$14."

"Mamma, you're gettin' it all mixed
up!" Jane cried. "Listen, mamma!
Genesis knows all about a secondhand
store over on the avynoo, an' it keeps
'most everything, an' Genesis says it's
the nicest store! It keeps walter suits
all the way up to \$19.98. Well, an'
Genesis wants to get one of those
suits, so he goes in there all the time
an' talks to the man an' bargains an'
bargains with him, 'cause Genesis says
this man is the bargainest man in the
wide worl', mamma. That's what Gen-
esis says.

"Well, an' so this man's name is
One Eye Beljus, mamma. That's his
name, an' Genesis says so. Well, an'
so this man that Genesis told me about,
that keeps the store—I mean One Eye
Beljus, mamma—well, One Eye Beljus
had Willie's name written down in a
book, an' he knew Genesis worked for
families that have boys like Willie in
'em, an' this mornin' One Eye Beljus
showed Genesis Willie's name written
down in this book, an' One Eye Beljus
asked Genesis if he knew anybody by
that name—an' all about him.

"Well, an' so at first Genesis pretend-
ed he was tryin' to remember, because
he wanted to find out what Willie went
there for. Genesis didn't tell any sto-
ries, mamma. He just pretended he
couldn't remember, an' so—well, One
Eye Beljus kept talkin', an' pretty
soon Genesis found out all about it.
One Eye Beljus said Willie came in
there an' tried on the coat of one of
those walter suits!"

"Oh, no!" gasped Mrs. Baxter.

"Yes'm. An' One Eye Beljus said it
was the only one that would fit Willie,
an' One Eye Beljus told Willie that
suit was worth \$14, an' Willie said he
didn't have any money, but he'd like
to trade something else for it. Well,
an' so One Eye Beljus said this was
an awful fine suit an' the only one he
had that had b'longed to a white gen-
tleman. Well, an' so they bargained
an' bargained an' bargained an' bar-
gained.

"An' then—well, an' so at last Willie
said he'd go an' get everything that
b'longed to him, an' One Eye Beljus
could pick out enough to make \$14
worth, an' then Willie could have the
suit. Well, an' so Willie came home
an' put everything he had that b'longed
to him in those two baskets, mamma—
that's just what he did, 'cause Genesis
says he told One Eye Beljus it was
everything that b'longed to him an'
that would take two baskets, mamma.
Well, then, an' so he told One Eye
Beljus to pick out \$14 worth, an' One
Eye Beljus said Willie if he didn't have
a watch.

"Well, Willie took out his watch, an'
One Eye Beljus said it was an awful
bad watch, but he would put it in for
a dollar, an' he said, 'I'll put your
necktie pin in for 40 cents more, so
Willie took it out of his necktie. An'
then One Eye Beljus said it would
take all the things in the basket to
make I forget how much, mamma, an'
the watch would be a dollar more, an'
the pin 40 cents, an' that would leave
just \$3.60 more for Willie to pay be-
fore he could get the suit."

Mrs. Baxter's face had become suf-
fused with high color, but she wished
to know all that Genesis had said, and,
mastering her feelings with an effort,
she told Jane to proceed, a command
which she had taken

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been
in use for over thirty years, has borne the signature of
and has been made under his per-
sonal supervision since its infancy.
Allow no one to deceive you in this.
All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but
Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of
Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric,
Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains
neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its
age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has
been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency,
Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising
therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids
the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep.
The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years
The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Willie could get the \$3.60, an' One Eye
Beljus wanted to know if Genesis
thought he could get anything more
out of him besides that.

"He told Genesis he hadn't told Wil-
lie he could have the suit, after all.
He just told him he thought he could,
but he wouldn't say for certain till he
brought him the \$3.60. So Willie left
all his things there, an' his watch
an' "

"That will do!" Mrs. Baxter's voice
was grave. "I don't want to hear any
more!"

Mrs. Baxter went hurriedly into Wil-
liam's room and made a brief inspec-
tion of his clothes closet and dressing
table; then she strode to the window
and called loudly:

"Genesis!"

"Yes'm!" came the voice from below.
"Go to that lumber yard where Mr.
William is at work and bring him here
to me at once. If he declines to come
tell him"— Her voice broke oddly.
She choked, but Jane could not decide
with what emotion. "Tell him—tell
him I ordered you to use force if nec-
essary! Hurry!"

"Yes'm!"

Jane ran to the window in time
to see Genesis departing seriously
through the back gate.

"Mamma!"

"Don't talk to me now, Jane," Mrs.
Baxter said sternly. "I want to see

"I do!" he cried. "I got to have 'em!
I can't go in my day clothes! There's a
reason you wouldn't understand why
I can't. I just can't!"

"Yes," she said, "you can go to the
party."

"I can't either—not unless you give
me \$3.24 or unless I can get back to
the lumber yard and earn the rest be-
fore!"

"No!" And the warm color that had
rushed over Mrs. Baxter during Jane's
sensational recital returned with a
vengeance. Her eyes flashed. "If
you'd rather I sent a policeman for
those baskets I'll send one. I should
prefer to do it—much—and to have that
rascal arrested. If you don't want me
to send a policeman you can go for
them yourself, but you must start
within ten minutes, because if you
don't I'll telephone headquarters. Ten
minutes, Willie, and I mean it!"

He cried out, protesting. She would
make him a thing of scorn forever and
soil his honor if she sent a policeman.
Mr. Beljus was a fair and honest
tradesman, he explained, passionately;
also the garments in question, though
not entirely new nor of the highest
mode, were of good material and in
splendid condition.

Unmistakably they were evening
clothes and such a bargain at \$14 that
William would guarantee to sell them

th Pale Determination He Was Preceding to Fill Them.

ghborhood continued to be peaceful. I no sound of the harassed footsteps William echoed from the pavement. wever, she saw Genesis arrive (in weekday costume) to do some weed- and Jane immediately skip forth mingled purposes of observation I conservation.

What do they say?" thought Mrs. ster, observing that both Jane and genesis were unusually animated. Aft- an exciting half hour Jane came ng to her mother, breathless. Mamma," she cried, "I know wher- lie is! Genesis told me, 'cause he v him while he was doin' it."

Doing what? Where?" Mamma, listen! What you think lie's doin'? I bet you can't g"— Jane!" Mrs. Baxter spoke sharply. all me what Genesis said at once."

Yes'm. Willie's sittin' in a lumber d that Genesis comes by on his y from over on the avynoo where the colored people live, an' he's ntin' knotholes in shingles.

Yes'm," the excited girl went on enesis knows all 'bout it, because was thinkin' of doin' it himself, y he says it would be too slow is is the way it is, mamma—listen, mma, because this is just exactly way it is. Well, this lumber yard n got into some sort of a fuss be- se he bought millions an' millions shingles, mamma, that had too ny knots in, an' the man don't want pay for 'em, or else the store where bought 'em won't take 'em back they got to prove how many shin- s are bad. That's what Willie's n'.

Every time he comes to a bad shin- mamma, he puts it somewhere e, or some'n like that, mamma, an' ry time he's put a thousand bad ngles in this other place they give a 6 cents. He gets the 6 cents to p, mamma, an' that's what he's n doin' all day."

CHAPTER XVI.

Clothes Make the Man.

OH, but that's nothing, mamma! Just you wait till you hear the rest!" continued Jane.

"That part of it isn't any- ing a tall, mamma! You wouldn't dly notice that part of it if you ew the other part of it, mamma."

Jane, I want to know everything nesist told you," said her mother.

Well, I am tellin' it, mamma," Jane tested. "I'm just beginnin' to tell I can't tell it unless there's a be- nin', can I?"

Try your best to go on, Jane."

Yes'm. Well, Genesis says— Mam-!" Jane interrupted herself with a le outcry. "Oh, I bet that's what had those two market baskets for: s, sir! That's just what he did: ' then he needed the rest o' the ney, an' you an' papa wouldn't give a any, an' so he began countin' shin- s today 'cause tonight's the night of party, an' he just has to have it!"

frs. Baxter, who had risen to her t, recalled the episode of the bask- and sank into a chair. "How did nesist know Willie wanted \$40? And, Willie's pawned something, how did

One Eye Beljus said it would take all the things in the basket to make I forget how much, mamma, an' the watch would be a dollar more, an' the pin 40 cents, an' that would leave just \$3.60 more for Willie to pay be- fore he could get the suit."

Mrs. Baxter's face had become suf- fused with high color, but she wished to know all that Genesis had said, and, mastering her feelings with an effort, she told Jane to proceed, a command obeyed after Jane had taken several long breaths.

"Well, an' so the worst part of it is, Genesis says, it's because that suit is 'haunted.'"

"What?"

"Yes'm," said Jane solemnly; "Gen- sis says it's haunted. Genesis says everybody over on the avynoo knows all about that suit, an' he says that's why One Eye Beljus never could sell it before."

"Genesis says One Eye Beljus tried o sell it to a colored man for \$3, but the man said he wouldn't put it on or \$300, an' Genesis says he wouldn't either, because it belonged to a dago



"An' he cut a lady's head off with it!"

waiter that—that"— Jane's voice sank to a whisper of unctuous horror. She was having a wonderful time. "Mam- ma, this dago waiter, he lived over on the avynoo, an' he took a case knife an' sharpened—an' he cut a lady's head off with it!"

Mrs. Baxter screamed faintly.

"An' he got hung, mamma! If you don't believe it you can ask One Eye Beljus. I guess he knows! An' he sold this suit to One Eye Beljus when he was in jail, mamma. He sold it to him before he got hung, mamma."

"Hush, Jane!"

But Jane couldn't hush now. "An' he had that suit on when he cut the lady's head off, mamma, an' that's why it's haunted. They cleaned it all up excep' a few little spots of bl!"

"Jane!" shouted her mother, "you must not talk about such things, and Genesis mustn't tell you stories of that sort!"

"Well, how could he help it if he told me about Willie?" Jane urged reasonably.

"Never mind! Did that crazy ch— Did Willie leave the baskets in that dreadful place?"

"Yes'm, an' his watch an' pin," Jane informed her impressively. "An' One Eye Beljus wanted to know if Genesis knew Willie, because One Eye Beljus wanted to know if Genesis thought

to me at once. If he decides to come tell him!"— Her voice broke oddly. She choked, but Jane could not decide with what emotion. "Tell him—tell him I ordered you to use force if necessary! Hurry!"

"Yes'm!"

Jane ran to the window in time to see Genesis departing seriously through the back gate.

"Mamma!"

"Don't talk to me now, Jane," Mrs. Baxter said crisply. "I want you to go down in the yard, and when Willie comes tell him I'm waiting for him here in his own room. And don't come with him, Jane. Run!"

"Yes, mamma," Jane was pleased with this appointment. She anxiously desired to be the first to see how Willie "looked."

He looked flurried and flustered and breathless, and there were blisters upon the reddened palms of his hands. "What on earth's the matter, mother?" he asked as he stood panting before her. "Genesis said something was wrong, and he said you told him to hit me if I wouldn't come."

"Oh, no!" she cried. "I only meant I thought perhaps you wouldn't obey any ordinary message!"

"Well, well, it doesn't matter, but please hurry and say what you want to, because I got to get back and"—

"No," Mrs. Baxter said quietly, "you're not going back to count any more shingles, Willie. How much have you earned?"

He swallowed, but spoke bravely. "Thirty-six cents. But I've been get- ting lots faster the last two hours, and there's a good deal of time before 6 o'clock. Mother!"

"No," she said. "You're going over to that horrible place where you've left your clothes and your watch and all those other things in the two baskets, and you're going to bring them home at once."

"Mother!" he cried, aghast. "Who told you?"

"It doesn't matter. You don't want your father to find out, do you? Then get those things back here as quickly as you can. They'll have to be fum- gated after being in that den."

"They've never been out of the bask- ets," he protested hotly, "except just to be looked at. They're my things, mother, and I had a right to do what I needed to with 'em, didn't I?" His utterance became difficult. "You and father just can't understand, and you won't do anything to help me!"

"Willie, you can go to the party," she said gently. "You didn't need those frightful clothes at all!"

He cried once, protesting. She would make him a thing of scorn forever and soil his honor if she sent a policeman. Mr. Beljus was a fair and honest tradesman, he explained, passionately; also the garments in question, though not entirely new nor of the highest mode, were of good material and in splendid condition.

Unmistakably they were evening clothes and such a bargain at \$14 that William would guarantee to sell them for twenty after he had worn them this one evening. Mr. Beljus himself had said that he would not even think of letting them go at fourteen to any- body else, and as for the two poor baskets of worn and useless articles offered in exchange, and a bent scarf- pin, and a wornout old silver watch that had belonged to Great Uncle Ben—why, the \$10.40 allowed upon them was beyond all ordinary liberality. It was almost charity.

(To be Continued.)

A Wounded Tommy.

The story that Drake was playing bowls upon Plymouth Hoe when the news of the Spanish Armada came to him, and that he was undisturbed at his game, is all but matched by that of the crew of the caterpillar tank who went into action, so it is said, playing their gramophone re- cords. Drake was not under fire on the memorable occasion. But many a Tommy behind the front has ignored the shot and shell which were seeking their billet around him and played his cricket unheedingly. In- deed, there is a story of an enthus- iastic, sporting Tommy sent to "Blighty," wounded. When his fam- ily inquired about his injuries, what was their surprise and chagrin to hear that he had got his wound in playing football behind the lines!

Chesterton Fined.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton was fined 10s by the Beaconsfield magistrates for having an unscreened light in his house. He admitted the offence, and said the police constable was only doing his duty in bringing the case forward.

World's Deepest Valley.

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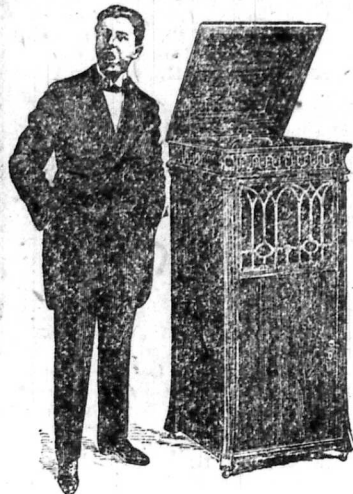
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THIS remarkable new musical invention brings into your home the literal Re-Creation of the art of the world's greatest musical artists.

Let us give you an hour of music. Let us Re-Create for you the voices of the Metropolitan Grand Opera stars.

FROCK FOR SPRING

Navy Faille Silk or Satin Is Very Smart for This Dress.

Back of Garment Is Quite Plain, the Tunic Pointing Slightly at the Immediate Center.

A graceful tailored frock for spring or southern resort wear is shown in the sketch. Navy faille silk or satin would be very smart for this dress, with trimming of Scotch plaid taffeta. The back of the dress is quite plain, the tunic pointing slightly at the immediate center, and the soft girdle of fabric matching the frock proper extends all the way around. Unless a woman is very slight as to figure it is generally a mistake to draw a distinct dividing line between skirt and bodice sections by using a belt of vividly contrasting color.

As will be noted, the straight panels of plaid fabric that extend from edge of tunic to shoulder line are overlaid at the top by a shawl or coat collar, which is piped at its edge with the



Tailored One-Piece Dress.

plain color material. The vest is of fine tucked white organdie, and must, of course, be detachable.

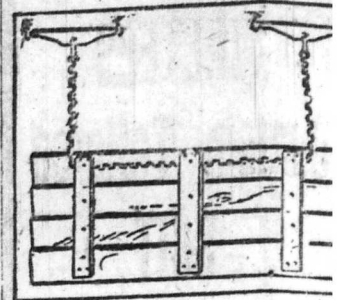
In order that fabric may be economized, the skirt section of this frock—that is, the underneath part—need not be entirely of the material of which the gown is made. Lining material may be used for the upper part of it.

The dress is, of course, a one-piece affair, the bodice lining fastening in the center front. It would be best to

"PLANK DRAG COMES IN HAND"

Useful in Leveling Plowed Ground and Breaking Clods—Boards Held Together by Bolts.

This plank drag comes in handy leveling plowed ground and breaking clods. It is 8 feet long and made of five 1½-inch boards, 8 inches wide writes Charles Schroeder in Oklahoma Farmer. The boards overlap one another a little just as shown, and the



Handy Plank Drag.

are held together by being bolted, or by nailing on the scantlings as shown in the drawing. A chain is passed around under the front end of scantlings with the single-tree at other end to hitch on the team.

CARE FOR SEPARATORS

Unclean Machines Necessary Cause Financial Loss.

Cream From Polluted Device Has Poor Keeping Qualities and Soon Develops Decided "Off Flavor"—Rules to Follow.

In the care and use of the cream separator the necessity of thorough cleaning and scalding it every time it is used, cannot be too greatly emphasized.

Cream from an unclean separator has very poor keeping qualities, and develops a decided "off flavor" and comes second grade. Cream of this kind brings financial loss to the chaser whether he is selling or



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The musical critics of more than five hundred newspapers declare that the Edison Re-Creation of music cannot be distinguished from the original music.

We want your opinion. Come. 106

R. B. ALLEN, - - NAPANEE, Ont.

TO WEAR UNDER SUITCOAT

Sleeveless Jacket Admired by Many for Wear in the South or as a Summer Sport Garment.

The little sleeveless jacket to be worn underneath the suitcoat if desired, or, if worn in the South or designed for summer sports wear slipped on over a tailored blouse, is one of the popular modes of the moment.

These jackets are made of wool jersey cloth or of lightweight wool velours usually, although they are correct in corduroy, velveteen or satin.

One of these jackets, is a very simple affair, buttoning frankly in the center front and held in with a belt of self-fabric. Occasionally a little "change" pocket is let in at one side, and some of the jackets are shown cut double-breasted and finished with two rows of buttons. The simpler ones are, however, decidedly the smartest and have the additional advantage of being easy to make.

Another sleeveless jacket has been christened the "trench" vest. It consists primarily of a panel front and back, with opening through which the head is slipped. It is open underneath the arms, except at the waistline, where a belt holds it to the figure.

This is the simplest of all the models to make, as a straight piece of fabric sufficiently long to reach from back to front of the figure and allow six or eight inches below the waistline is cut out to form a neck, which may be plain or finished with a "Monk" collar, and the whole is belted in as desired at the waist.

Jackets that are semi-fitted, are, however, smarter and in better taste.

SEPARATE SKIRT TO BE WORN

Spring and Summer Demand for This Favorite Garment Promises to Far Exceed That of Winter.

More than ever the separate skirt has a definite mission in the well-dressed woman's wardrobe. It has been worn this winter under the heavy coat and it is to be worn in the spring and next summer with lingerie blouses and sweaters of silk or wool. Separate skirts for spring will almost all

of them be made of silk. The conservation of wool demands that women use more silk and when climate conspires with patriotism the task will not be difficult. The new skirts are in themselves so attractive that every woman must desire them. They are, of course, moderately scant, but there is never anything skimpy looking about them. Of course, there is much drapery or plaited fullness about the hips in some of them. In others the hips are well defined and such fullness as there is is secured by clever plaits and sometimes by shirring or the use of hip yokes. All sorts of silks are used in making these skirts. There are some striped taffetas—the stripe of satin—that are especially attractive. They are made in a heavy quality and not only always look crisp and fresh, but will give good wear.

FASHIONS AND FADS

Suits have straight skirts. Topcoats are made of taffeta. The silhouette remains unchanged. The finest suits are the simplest ones.

Foulards are becoming very plentiful.

Afternoon dresses are made of etamine.

Straight one-piece dresses are made of linen.

There is some evidence of a return of laces to favor.

Black-and-white checked materials are favored.

Pretty turbans are made of green leaves and rosebuds.

There is a return to volles, both printed and plain.

There are some very pretty evening gowns all of chiffon.

Slipover blouses are thought very well of in some quarters.

Button-back blouses also find their place in many spring lines.

Hats are of the simplest shape, depending entirely on line.

Venice lace is slowly pushing itself into favor among laces.

All velvet gowns are made very simply and without trimming.

The length of the skirt should be cut with an eye to becomingness.

Of materials there are a great many silks, pongees and rajahs used.

plain color material. The vest is of fine tucked white organdie, and must, of course, be detachable.

In order that fabric may be economized, the skirt section of this frock—that is, the underneath part—need not be entirely of the material of which the gown is made. Lining material may be used for the upper part of it.

The dress is, of course, a one-piece affair, the bodice lining fastening in the center front. It would be best to have the organdie vest fastened invisibly at one side, and if buttons are used in the center, as shown in the sketch, let them be purely ornamental.

Navy serge is holding its own in the lineup of spring dress fabrics, and, while dresses of silks and satins will be very much favored for strictly utility use, nothing can replace serge. Soutache braid, wool embroidery, cording and stitching are favorite decorative touches for the serge frocks.

The two-piece coat dress is shown for spring developed in both wool and silk fabrics. One of the most popular types consists of a straightline one-piece dress of figured material, checked, worsted, flowered silk, etc., with sleeveless coat of plain color.

HAS A SEMI-FICHU EFFECT



A new line is touched with the semi-fichu effect of the lingerie frock ornamented with crocheted olives. Superimposed ruffles are of embroidered organdie with edging of filet lace. The lines of this frock give the figure a fine appearance of grace and beauty.

Colors for Lingerie Blouses.

The colors that promise to be popular in lingerie blouses for spring and summer are coral, Pekin blue and tan. The last named shade is especially popular both in linen and in sheer fabrics, one of the daintiest blouses recently seen being in tan swiss dotted in white and finished with white linen collar and cuffs.

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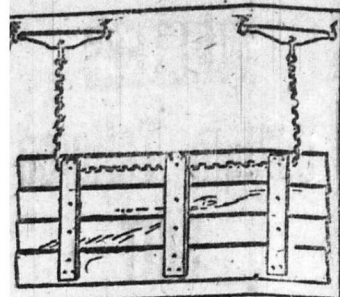
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Handy Plank Drag.

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Cream from an unclean separator is as very poor keeping qualities, soon develops a decided "off flavor" and becomes second grade. Cream of this kind brings financial loss to the purchaser whether he is selling on a

quality basis or not. Poor cream makes poor butter and poor butter returns a low price to the producer, whether the creamery is co-operative or otherwise.

The financial loss caused by unclean separators is frequently not fully appreciated because it is indirect; it is, however, none the less real. Good business management of the dairy therefore demands that the following rules be observed in using a separator:

1. Put the separator in a bright dairy room that can be easily cleaned and that is always free from odors of all kinds.
2. Set the machine perfectly level and bolt it to a solid foundation, preferably concrete.
3. Oil thoroughly each time it is used.
4. Be sure that the parts are properly assembled, then start the machine gently slowly.
5. Maintain the proper speed and keep an even pressure on the handle at all times.
6. When separation is completed, flush the bowl with a quart of skim milk or warm water.
7. Having set the cream into cold water and disposed of the skim milk, take the bowl apart and rinse with lukewarm water.
8. Using hot water, washing powder, and brushes, scrub all parts that come into contact with the milk.
9. Rinse with hot water, then place in boiling water for a few minutes and hang up to dry.
10. Wipe frame of separator and clean the room.

PROTEIN SUPPLY FOR FOWLS

When Closely Confined Chickens Will Need Some Kind of Meat—Grain Is Not Enough.

Fowls confined in close pens, yards or runs where they have little chance to get insects will need some kind of meat. Grain will not supply enough protein and mineral matter for best results.

To supply this demand for protein and mineral matter meat meal, meat scrap or tankage is generally fed. Laying hens especially need some of these forms of feed. Young chickens will thrive better if fed meat in some form occasionally.

PRESERVATION OF SOFT CORN

Farmers Should Work It Over, Remove Any Damaged Ears and Put in Ventilators.

Soft corn which has been stored in large cribs during cold and freezing weather, without specially improvised ventilators, is practically certain to get out of condition as soon as the weather warms up in the spring. To preserve such corn farmers should work it over, remove any damaged ears, and put in ventilators.

The best way to dispose of soft corn is to feed on the farm all that can be consumed to advantage, but don't waste it.

The concentration of shelled corn in country elevators during the next few months is practically certain to lead to disaster unless it can be transported to feeding centers or to terminals for drying before what is popularly known as the germinating season.

Whenever practicable the drying temperature should be lowered and the time of drying increased, to prevent excessive breakage.

All old corn should be carefully saved for seed, as the bulk of the present crop in the northern states will be unfit for planting.

Do not delay the securing of suitable seed.

Do not plant any corn without first knowing its germination.

HIGHWAY ON PACIFIC COAST

Dream Is for Macadamized, Asphalt-Surfaced Road From Alaska South to Panama.

Good road advocates should turn their eyes upon the Pacific coast states, where their hobby is reaching a development nowhere else approximated in the United States. The dream of the Pacific coast is for a macadamized, asphalt-surfaced highway from Alaska south to the Panama canal. The realization of the project so far is the actual voting by the state of California of a bond issue of \$18,000,000,000 and by the public interest aroused in Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, which promises early legislation for the continuation of the California highway.



To drive a tank, handle the guns, and sweep over the enemy trenches, takes strong nerves, good rich blood, a good stomach, liver and kidneys. When the time comes, the man with red blood in his veins "is up and at it." He has iron nerves for hardships—an interest in his work grips him. That's the way you feel when you have taken a blood and nerve tonic, made up of Blood root, Golden Seal root, Stone root, Cherry bark, and rolled into a sugar-coated tablet and sold in fifty-cent vials by almost all druggists for past fifty years as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This tonic, in liquid or tablet form, is just what you need this spring to give you vim, vigor and vitality. At the flag end of a hard winter, no wonder you feel "run-down," blue, out of sorts. Try this "Medical Discovery" of Dr. Pierce's. Don't wait! To-day is the day to begin! A little "pep," and you laugh and live.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—"Several years ago, when convalescing after a serious illness, I took a half dozen bottles each of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Favorite Prescription as tonics. I cannot praise these medicines too highly for the benefit I received—my health was completely restored. I always take pleasure in recommending these two of Dr. Pierce's remedies."—Mrs. FLORENCE LOGAN, 33 Beach Street.

Indoor concrete work such as cellar floors and barn floors under cover, may be done successfully in winter, if proper precaution is taken to keep the concrete from freezing. Fence posts and concrete blocks may be made successfully indoors during the winter, but outdoor work in concrete is not advisable after the temperature is below 45 degrees. If you have some outside concrete work to do in cold weather, you must keep the concrete from freezing by heating the ingredients, using warm water and covering so they will not freeze.

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**Highest Prices
GUARANTEED.**

Send them Express or Mail, any quantity. We will remit CASH by return mail in full; or on receipt of your shipment we will mail you an offer for your consideration.

Our Reliable Reputation at your Service.

Phone 797.

Joseph T. Delaney Belleville, Ont.

Every Satisfied Customer

Has brought another to our OPTICAL DEPARTMENT. It has always been our aim to satisfy by doing the best work we possibly can.

If you need glasses the best is what you want, and by having your eyes tested by H. E. SMITH, the true condition of your eyesight will be revealed.

**Our Prices are
Reasonable for the
Quality of our
Spectacles.**

Smith's Jewelry Store

Established 1889.

--FRUITS--

**Dried Peaches,
Apricots and Prunes
also
Dates and Figs**

**Yearling Heifer
For Sale**

FRANK H. PERRY.

Dundas St., Opposite Royal Hotel
Phone 130.

TOWN HALL NAPANEE

Just One Night

Tuesday,

April 23rd '18

**The Funniest Comedy
ever written**

Hooligan's Troubles

IN THREE ACTS

Special Scenery

Not a moving picture show

PRICES 25c. & 35c.

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.

9.30—Class meeting.

10.30—Regular service.

11.45—Sunday School.

6.45—Song service.

7.00—Regular service.

Monday, 8.00—League meeting under direction of the Literary Department. Prof. G. F. Stewart, of Belleville, will give one of his masterpieces, "Some Great Characters in Fiction."

Tuesday, 5.00—Grand Choir Concert.

Wednesday, 8.00—Prayer meeting.

Thursday, 7.30—C. G. I. T. Groups meet.

Friday, 8.00—Choir practice.

Muresco and Alabestine for sale at WALLACE'S, the leading drug store.

Mr. E. L. Bedore has purchased the two Fralick houses on Thomas street, and will occupy one of them in a short time.

Mrs. Ethel Parrott, Odessa, aged 56 years, died on Saturday at the Hotel Dieu, Kingston. The remains were taken to Odessa for interment.

There is only one place in Napanee where you can get any and all kinds of pennants, and that is at M. PIZZARIELLO'S, on the Market Square.

Can there be peace on earth with such a babel of churches? Would the nations be at war if there was one church known as the Christain church?

"Hooligan's Troubles" is booked to appear in the town hall, Napanee, on Tuesday evening, April 23rd. It is said that this is the funniest comedy ever written. See adv. in this issue.

One luxury that is actually an economy is Salada Tea. It yields many more cups than ordinary tea and, besides has that unique, delicious flavor.

The Roads and Bridges committee of the County Council met in Napanee on Wednesday and decided to close the road leading to Flynn's bridge in Sheffield until repairs can be made to the bridge.

A number of the members of the County Council met in Napanee on Wednesday afternoon and decided to recommend to the Council that the County give the Y.M.C.A. Fund a grant of one mill on the dollar which will amount to \$8,457.00.

Notice.

For nice cured Hams go to Kelly's.

WALL PAPER.

We have the finest line of Wall Paper samples ever shown in Napanee. All prices. Quick delivery.

M. PIZZARIELLO, Market Square.

SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY.

American Coffee, fresh ground, 40c. pound; another fresh lot of Christie's Biscuits just arrived; try our 30c. Green Tea, also Black at 40c. and 50c.; Black Watch Tobacco, 4 plugs for 30c.; 4 lbs. Rice. 25c.

**Made for You
PERSONALLY**

is what you get in a

WALTERS

**Custom Tailored
SUIT**

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailoring, Napanee

ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH

(PRESBYTERIAN.)

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. Pastor.

10.30 a.m.—Morning service.

11.45—Sunday School and B Classes.

7.00—Evening service.

Wednesday, 7.30—Mid-week meet for prayer and Bible Study.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Vicar

Services at S. Mary Magda Church:

10.30—Holy Communion.

12.00—Sunday School.

7.00—Evensong.

Wednesday, 7.30—Intercession Service.

MUSIC.

Patriotic Songs, Sheet Music. Call in and see them.

M. PIZZARIELLO, Market Square.

Hogs and Calves Wanted

Will ship on Friday, April 26th, will pay highest market price. Hogs must weigh 150 lbs. and over.

JOHN WILLIAMSON

GROCERIES.

Special for Saturday—Fresh Strawberries, Celery, Lettuce, a few Valencia Oranges, and California Lemons. A good Coffee at 40c.

G. W. BOYES.

'Phone 236.

Hogs and Cattle Wanted

Will ship on Saturday, April 27, 1918. Will pay 10c. for first class hogs, 16c. for sows and the rais any. 7c. to 11c. for good Veal Calves.

J. W. HAMBLBY.

G. H. WILLIAMS.

Wanted Hogs and Calves

Will ship Hogs and Calves on Monday, April 22nd, and will pay \$19 for hogs, and \$16.35 for so Calves from 7c. to 13c. lb. Bring your Hogs and Calves.

Telephone 226. FRED WILSON

The Candy Store

**Our Homemade
Candy continues
to please our
patrons.**

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

**CHOCOLATES
of all sorts and prices**

P. PAPPAS

'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

Music.

If you are thinking of buying a Piano, Organ, Talking Machine (Victor or Edison), or Sewing Machine, see us before you buy. We trade for

Get a tin of Jontee Talcum, the newest and daintiest odor of all. Sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

P. PAPPAS

'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

Not a moving picture show

PRICES 25c. & 35c.

Music.

If you are thinking of buying a Piano, Organ, Talking Machine (Victor or Edison), or Sewing Machine, see us before you buy. We trade for anything. Terms to suit purchaser. Hundreds of references. Long winter evenings is the time to enjoy a Talking Machine. Come and see them. Hundreds of records.

VANLUVEN BROS.
Napanee and Moscow.

Get a tin of Jontel Talcum, the newest and daintiest odor of all. Sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

Don't forget Grace Church Choir Concert, Tuesday evening, April 23rd. Prof. Wheatley, director. Admission 25c. Local and outside talent.

PICTURE FRAMING

Bring that Picture or Group Photo that you have been wanting framed to

THE COOKE STUDIO

Next to Napanee Post Office.

We have a full line of Picture Framing Goods.

CREAM-We Want Yours

We are the Largest Manufacturers of Creamery Butter in Eastern Ontario.

WE PAY EXPRESS. WE FURNISH CANS.
PROFITABLE PRICES PROMPTLY PAID.

Write us

Belleville Creamery Limited,

118 Front Street. Belleville, Ontario.

15h

FARM BUILDINGS

are one of the clearest signs of the prosperity prevailing in any agricultural district.

A close observer driving along a country road and watching Buildings, Fences and the state of cultivation, can read the owner's character better than a fortune-teller. An old building like an old coat can be patched, and the old proverb, "A stitch in time" applies to buildings as well as clothes.

YOUR PROSPERITY

depends on ALL YOUR BUILDINGS being kept in the best possible state of repair so that all their contents will be preserved in first-class condition. A leaky roof, a rotten floor, and a cold pig pen or poultry house is a direct aid to the Kaiser.

No matter what your needs in connection with old or new buildings, or building material, I can help you to solve them.

I can let you have plans, specifications, bills of materials and Estimates of cost for Alterations or New Buildings. Call, phone or write.

I will buy dry oak or maple in any thickness.

W. D. MIDMER,

Lumber and Building Supplies.

Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.

'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.

Successors to Dafeo & Waller.

45tt

WALL PAPER.

We have the finest line of Wall Paper samples ever shown in Napanee. All prices. Quick delivery.

M. PIZZARIELLO, Market Square.

SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY.

American Coffee, fresh ground, 40c. pound; another fresh lot of Christie's Biscuits just arrived; try our 30c. Green Tea, also Black at 40c. and 50c.; Black Watch Tobacco, 4 plugs for 30c.; 4 lbs. Rice, 25c.

NORMILE GROCERY CO.

I.O.E. Patriotic Euchre and Dance.

Reserve Monday evening next, April 22nd, for this event, in the Odd-fellows Rooms, Lodge No. 86. (Harshaw Block.) Play will begin at 8.30 sharp—therefore all players are requested to be in their places by that time. Every one welcome. In co-operation with the committee for food conservation and greater production no refreshments will be served.

BLACKSMITH SHOP BURNED.

On Tuesday night fire was discovered in Mr. J. M. Graham's blacksmith shop next to Normile's garage and when the firemen arrived everything was burning merrily. In a few minutes the firemen had the blaze out, but not before the shop was pretty well wrecked and the contents mostly ruined. Mr. Graham's loss on contents is about \$500. The building was not very valuable but Mr. Normile, the owner, will lose considerable. Mr. Graham immediately moved his business across the road to his new shop.

ANNUAL VESTRY MEETING.

The annual Vestry Meeting of St. Mary Magdalene's Church was held on Monday evening. A very satisfactory statement was presented of the financial affairs of the congregation, showing increased receipts in nearly all departments, and good progress made in paying for the new vicarage. An increase in the Vicar's stipend was voted. H. Daly and W. S. Herrington, K. C., were re-appointed Church-Wardens, and T. B. Wallace, R. G. Wright, and F. F. Miller, Lay Delegates to Synod. Special mention was made of the good work done by the Church Woman's Guild.

ANNUAL MEETING.

On Friday evening last the Historical Society held their annual meeting in the Historical Society Building. The President read his annual address to the Society, which was a splendid plea for a more earnest interest in matters historical especially in view of the tremendous world war.

The secretary-treasurer read his report which showed a balance in hand after all obligations had been met, of \$59.00.

The election of officers was then held, and with the exception of the position of Vice-President now to be filled by Mrs. Eakins, and the substitution of Mr. Trenouth for Mr. Root on the Board the officers remain as for the past year.

The speaker of the evening was Colonel Anglin who gave a very interesting and instructive account of his work in connection with the Queen's Base Hospital in Cairo. The lecture was illustrated with numerous lantern slides. After the address the speaker passed round for inspection many interesting souvenirs he had gathered on the trip.

The meeting adjourned with the National Anthem.

Valspar, the Varnish that stands the boiling water test (see adv. in Ladies' Home Journal) for sale at WALLACE'S, agents for Napanee.

1918. Will pay 10c. for first hogs, 16c. for sows and the balance any. 7c. to 11c. for good Veal Cal any.

J. W. HAMBLBY.
G. H. WILLIAMS.

Wanted Hogs and Calv

Will ship Hogs and Calves on 1 day, April 22nd, and will pay \$8 for hogs, and \$16.35 for s Calves from 7c. to 13c. lb. Bring your Hogs and Calves.

Telephone 226. FRED WILSON

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

Mr. Thos. Huffman, who is kn by the whole community as a ble and competent blacksmith, opened a shop in the premises la occupied by the late Duncan Penr the east end of the town, where h prepared to do all kinds of bl smithing. Give him a call. 20-

EMINENT COIFFURE SPECIALI COMING.

Dorenwend's of Toronto, the en ent hair-Specialists, will be at Campbell House, on Thursday, 22nd, with a grand display of latest creations in hair-goods inc ing ladies' transformation, swit pompadours, waves, etc. and tou and wigs for men who are bald. Those afflicted with loss of hair invited to this display when a demonstration will be given. 20

CHANGE OF TIME.

The Canadian Northern Railway nounce the following changes of t ffective April 21st. Train No. 9 leave at 6.00 a.m. daily except S day for Toronto with usual con tions North and South at Tren Train No. 10 will arrive from T onto 10.30 p.m. except Sun Train No. 16 for Kingston will le 8.50 a.m. instead of 8.25 a.m. d except Sunday. Further partic may be obtained from the nea C.N.R. Agent.

Cock-a-doodle dum!

My dame has lost her gun,
My master's gone to get her some,
She'll be all right when he has cou
—with Wrigle

WORK SOME LAND!

The committee which has been vestigating the number of vacant l within the town have completed t task, and have secured a good d of vacant land. The Town Counci willing to plow and prepare th lots as soon as it is ascertained v will look after them. Will any individual, class or groups, who wis to produce either for themselves their country, send in their nam immediately to any one of the f llowing: Mr. Mark Graham, Frank Boyes, Mr. C. McGregor or B. Curran. This is the season to gin and the thing to do is get early start. There may be a vac lot right near your own home. I men above named can tell you. stimulate town production Prizes v Ge offered for the best town gard irrespective of size. For the awa ing of prizes the gardens will be ranged as follows: 1. Private ga en. 2. Community gardens, cared by people over twenty-one years age. 3. Community gardens, ca for by those under twenty-one community is meant a group. Fi and second prizes will be given each case. Only two things will considered in awarding prizes. Care of garden. 2. Arrangement produce. The judging will take pl the latter part of September, of p minent men from outside the to All intending competitors should se their names to Mrs. E. J. Corkill.

Wallace's Rat Strychnine will d troy your rats and mice. For s only at WALLACE'S Drug Store li ted.

Made for You
PERSONALLY
 is what you get in a

WALTERS

Custom Tailored
SUIT

JAMES WALTERS,
 Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH
 (PRESBYTERIAN.)

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D.,
 tor.
 9.30 a.m.—Morning service.
 1.45—Sunday School and Bible
 sses.
 .00—Evening service.
 Wednesday, 7.30—Mid-week meeting
 prayer and Bible Study.

MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH
 v. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Vicar
 services at S. Mary Magdalene
 ch:
 .30—Holy Communion.
 .00—Sunday School.
 .00—Evensong.
 Wednesday, 7.30—Intercession Serv-

SIC.
 atistic Songs, Sheet Music. Come
 and see them.
 . PIZZARIELLO, Market Square.

Hogs and Calves Wanted.
 ill ship on Friday, April 26th, and
 pay highest market price. Hogs
 st weigh 150 lbs. and over.
JOHN WILLIAMS.

OCERIES.
 pecial for Saturday—Fresh Straw-
 ries, Celery, Lettuce, a few new
 encia Oranges, and California Lem-
 . Aood Coffee at 40c.
G. W. BOYES.
 hone 236.

Hogs and Cattle Wanted
 ill ship on Saturday, April 20th,
 . Will pay 18c. for first class
 s, 16c. for sows and the raise if
 . 7c. to 11c. for good Veal Calves.
J. W. HAMBLBY.
G. H. WILLIAMS.

anted Hogs and Calves.
 ill ship Hogs and Calves on Mon-
 , April 22nd, and will pay \$19.00
 hogs, and \$16.35 for sows.
 zes from 7c. to 13c. lb. Bring in
 e Hogs and Calves.
 ephone 226. **FRED WILSON.**

TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. C. W. DeMille, Minister.
 9.45—Morning Class.
 10.30—Morning worship.
 11.45—Sunday School.
 7.00—Evening worship.
 Tuesday, 6.15—Girls classes.
 Wednesday, 8.00—Prayer service.
 Thursday, 6.15—Boys' Classes.
 Thursday, 7.30—Choir practice.

PERSONALS

Mr. Clarence A. Paul, Toronto, is
 visiting his mother, Mrs. Jas. H. Paul,
 Camden.
 Dr. Harvy Paul, Jan sville, N.Y.,
 is visiting his mother, Mrs. J. H.
 Paul, Camden.
 Mr. K. M. Pringle, who conlucted
 the recent Victory Loan Campaign in
 Napanee, was in town on Monday.
 W. Dixon, Verona, is reported
 among the casualties as having d.i.d.
 Mrs. W. A. Rose has returned to
 Napanee after spending the winter in
 St. Catherines.

Miss Helen Daly leaves this week
 for Boston where she will train for a
 nurse.

Mrs. C. W. Hambly arrived home
 on Monday after spending the winter
 in Florida.

Mrs. D. W. Lucas is visiting her sis-
 ter, Mrs. D. Daw, Peterborough.

Mr. Jack Soby is home from Kings-
 ton, for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mowers, Kings-
 ton, spent a few days this week with
 Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Cooke.

Miss Alice Bell, Belleville, spent a
 few days last week with Miss Irma
 Solmes.

Mr. Jas. Shannon, Newburgh Road,
 ast week purchased the former resi-
 dence of Mr. E. B. Perry and has
 moved in.

Mrs. Brown, Picton, is the guest of
 her daughter, Mrs. C. H. Gordon.

W. S. Herrington, K.C., and Mrs.
 Herrington are spending a few days
 in New York and Baltimore.

Mr. E. B. Perry left on Friday for
 Kingston.

Mrs. Clarence E. Vanalstine is the
 guest of her sister, Mrs. Albert E.
 Holtby, Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Judson, Miss Abbie,
 and Mr. Wm. Judson, and Mr. Leon
 Spencer were in Kingston Monday
 night attending the Birthday party
 given by Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Nash to
 their niece, Miss Leah Judson.

John J. Williams, of the coast ar-
 tillery, Fort Wadsworth, New York,
 was the guest of his brother-in-law,
 M. B. Judson, on Wednesday.

Mr. T. B. German spent a few days
 this week in Toronto on business.

Mr. P. Rhynndress, Missouri, is vis-
 iting his mother, Mrs. Deshane, Roblin.

Mrs. J. E. Eakins has returned to
 Napanee after spending the winter
 with Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Warner
 in Boston, Mass.

In loving memory of Samuel
 Hambly who departed this life, April
 18th, 1916.

Black Leg Vaccine always fresh and
 reliable at WALLACE'S Drug Store.
 P.S.—Get the new injector that never
 loses a pill.

**Women's Patriotic Service
 and Red Cross Work**

Through the "U. E. Loyalist" Chap-

WHEN YOU GO WEST

WE HAVE
THE LOWEST FARE
THE MODERN TRAIN
THE SCENIC ROUTE
AND THE SERVICE, TOO

For information, literature, tickets
 and reservations, apply to nearest
 C.N.R. Ticket Agent, or write General
 Passenger Department, 68 King Street
 East, Toronto.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

**PARTIAL RESULTS
 EASTER EXAMS**

NAPANEE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

COMMERCIAL FORM.

SR. CLASS.—E. Hawley, (honors);
 E. Coleman, (honors); M. Root, T.
 Wagar, M. McCarten, M. Jaynes, W.
 Mathews, G. Davy, A. Card, W.
 Perry, M. Miles, F. Herrington.

JR. CLASS.—C. VanDyck, (honors);
 M. Reon, B. Walsh, T. Richardson, A.
 Dudgeon, G. Hall, G. Bowen, M. Car-
 scallen, R. Woodcock, H. Winter, P.
 Walsh.

FORM 3A.—N. Sine, (honors); H.
 Gleeson, (honors); V. McLean, (hon-
 ors); W. Johnston, (honors); B. Dun-
 bar, (honors); M. Trumppour, D. Kidd,
 B. Sine, H. Costigan, E. Aylesworth,
 E. Erisken, M. Perry, S. Aylesworth,
 M. Wolfe, M. Johnston, (Aegrolat).

FORM II.—JR. TEACHERS.—R.
 Rogers, (honors); J. Thompson, (hon-
 ors); M. Wales, E. Allen, R. Baldwin,
 N. Hambly, D. Sagar, M. Dean, M.
 Brown, M. Johnston, E. Mellow, L.
 Woodcock, R. Cassidy, M. Jordan, E.
 Allison, A. Loyst.

MATRICULATION CLASS.—Mor-
 ris Daly, (honors); H. Wallace, (hon-
 ors); M. Daly, (honors); S. Phippen,
 (honors); F. Russell, M. Alexander,
 H. Clancy, A. Mellow, H. Perry, L.
 Madill, M. Meyers, G. Henderson, N.
 Gleeson, W. Judson, L. Douglas.

PARTIAL MATRICULATION.—
 M. Wootton, (honors).

FORM IB.—M. Reeve, (honors); E.
 McGee, (honors); A. Irvine, (honors);
 M. Detlor, (honors); C. McLean, (hon-
 ors); H. Wootton, (honors); G. May-
 bee, (honors); B. Thompson, (honors);
 L. Derry, (honors); D. Sine, (honors);
 E. Cooper, V. Fennell, E. Alexander,
 W. Taverner, E. Wooller, D. Scott,
 A. Dawson, K. Wilson, E. McCut-
 cheon, L. Daverne, M. Reid, K.
 Roblin, M. Young, V. Jones, M.
 Roblin, H. Moon, (Aegrolat).

FORM IV.—PART I.—H. May,
 (honors); K. B. Daly, (honors) S.
 Metzler, (honors); D. Boyce, E. Boyce.

PART II.—V. Ballance, (honors);
 H. Vanalstine, (honors); S. Metzler,
 E. Boyce

FORM IA.—G. Valentine M. Deni-
 son, A. Card, L. VanKoughnet, A.
 McCutcheon, P. Vanalstine, E. Alli-
 son, J. Judson, M. McGrath, E. John-
 ston, R. Wiseman, E. Vanalstine, I.
 Dudgeon, M. Costigan, H. Asselstine,
 G. Amey, C. Gordon, H. Benn, G.
 Daly, A. Hill, A. Harshaw, R. Doug-



**WE ARE VERY
 GLAD TO SAY**

we handle high grade meats only. It's
 not just a claim, it's a solid fact. Yet
 we do not charge high prices. On the
 contrary you'll probably pay less for
 meat here than you have been paying
 heretofore. Give us a chance to prove
 that high class meats can be sold at
 low prices.

OUR GROCERY

is stocked with a New Fresh Stock of
 Family Groceries and Canned Goods.

NORMILE GROCERY CO'Y.

Successors to The Beverly Mc-
 Donald Co.

**CROWN
 DIAMOND
 PAINTS**

**for
 the Porch
 Floor**

**McARTHUR, IRWIN,
 LIMITED**
 PAINT MAKERS SINCE 1842

**FOR SALE BY
 R. J. WALES
 NAPANEE**

East End Barber Shop.

Everything neat; first class work-
 men; cigars and tobacco. Give me a
 call.

J. N. OSBORNE.

NOTICE.

For first-class Watch Repairing, at
 reasonable prices, go to MEL. TAY-
 LOR'S Jewellery Store. 30 years' ex-
 perience repairing watches in Napanee,
 formerly of Smith Bros. Also a stock
 of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Cut
 Glass always on hand. Next door to
 Henry's Bookstore.

Notice to Auto Owners

We have opened up a service station
 for storage batteries and are prepared
 to repair all makes of batteries. Satis-
 faction guaranteed and prices reason-
 able. Get your batteries repaired in
 town and save express charges.
 Special prices to dealers.

C. A. WISEMAN.
 Napanee.

qs, 16c. for sows and the raise for y. 7c. to 11c. for good Veal Calves.

J. W. HAMBLBY.
G. H. WILLIAMS.

Wanted Hogs and Calves.

Will ship Hogs and Calves on Monday, April 22nd, and will pay \$19.00 for hogs, and \$16.35 for sows. Lvs from 7c. to 13c. lb. Bring in ur Hogs and Calves.

Telephone 226. FRED WILSON.

NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP.

Mr. Thos. Huffman, who is known the whole community as a reliable and competent blacksmith, has opened a shop in the premises lately occupied by the late Duncan Penn, in the east end of the town, where he is prepared to do all kinds of blacksmithing. Give him a call. 20-bp

INHERENT COIFFURE SPECIALIST COMING.

John W. W. of Toronto, the eminent hair-specialist, will be at the Campbell House, on Thursday, May 1st, with a grand display of the latest creations in hair-goods including ladies' transformation, switches, up-dos, waves, etc. and toupees and wigs for men who are bald. All those afflicted with loss of hair are invited to this display when a free demonstration will be given. 20-b

CHANGE OF TIME.

The Canadian Northern Railway announce the following changes of time effective April 21st. Train No. 9 will leave at 6.00 a.m. daily except Sunday for Toronto with usual connections North and South at Trenton. In No. 10 will arrive from Toronto 10.30 p.m. except Sunday. In No. 16 for Kingston will leave 1 a.m. instead of 8.25 a.m. daily except Sunday. Further particulars may be obtained from the nearest C.N. Agent.

k-a-doodle dum!
The dame has lost her gum,
The master's gone to get her some,
'll be all right when he has come
—with Wrigley's!

RECK SOME LAND!

The committee which has been investigating the number of vacant lots in the town have completed their report, and have secured a good deal of vacant land. The Town Council is now going to plow and prepare those as soon as it is ascertained who will look after them. Will any individual, class or groups, who wishes to produce either for themselves or for the country, send in their names immediately to any one of the following: Mr. Mark Graham, Mr. Frank Boyes, Mr. C. McGregor or G. Curran. This is the season to be doing the thing to do is get an early start. There may be a vacant lot near your own home. The above named can tell you. To stimulate town production prizes will be offered for the best town garden, irrespective of size. For the award of prizes the gardens will be judged as follows: 1. Private garden. 2. Community gardens, cared for by people over twenty-one years of age. 3. Community gardens, cared for by those under twenty-one years of age. The first prize in each category will be given in cash. Only two things will be considered in awarding prizes. 1. The garden. 2. Arrangement of the garden. The judging will take place latter part of September, of prominent men from outside the town attending competitors should send names to Mrs. E. J. Corkill.

Place's Rat Strychnine will destroy your rats and mice. For sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

Hambly who departed this life, April 18th, 1916.

Black Leg Vaccine always fresh and reliable at WALLACE'S Drug Store. P.S.—Get the new injector that never loses a pill.

Women's Patriotic Service and Red Cross Work

Through the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E.



We desire to thank very sincerely Mrs. Alice Ferguson for a donation on Thursday, the 11th, inst., of an additional \$1.00 bill, placed on the collection plate for our work.

We also wish to acknowledge with grateful thanks six more hospital night-shirts, kindly made by Mrs. Green and sent in by Mrs. Thos. Symington.

We would urge our friends and the public generally, to remember our patriotic eulchre and dance, which will be held on Monday evening next, the 22nd April, in the Odd-fellows rooms in the Harshaw Block.

Play will begin at 8.30 sharp, in order that all may have a good game, therefore will those intending to play kindly be on time?

Every one welcome. Be sure to come and bring your friends.

In compliance with the request recently made by the Committee for the Conservation of Food and Greater Production Campaign, no refreshments will be served.

In times like these and considering the gravity of the situation through which we are passing, refreshments are quite unnecessary, indeed superfluous, and we feel sure all will readily understand and cheerfully and willingly comply with existing conditions. Tickets 50c.

Our work-room is open each Tuesday afternoon as usual.

RUBBERS!



PRICES TO SUIT THE TRADE

Men's Rubber Boots, best grade	\$4.75
Women's Rubber Boots ..	3.25
Misses' Rubber Boots 11-2	3.00
Child's Rubber Boots 6-10	2.50

Women's Rubbers	75c. to 1.00
Men's Rubbers	1.15

WEISS BROS.

Make a specialty of Rubbers
Largest Shoe Dealers
NAPANEE and TRENTON.

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